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A STRANGE CASE.

MISS DUER IN THE COURT-ROOM.

A Girl who Wanted to Marry Another, and Murdered Her Because she would Not—The Scenes in the Court-Room, the Prisoner, Etc.

Snow Hill, Md., June 1.—When a woman, and a young and not uncomely one, stands in the shadow of the gallows, her position is vested with more than ordinary or average interest. Homicide, inclusive of all the grades of the crime known to the law, is usually the work of man upon man. More rarely the man's victim is woman, and still more rarely it is the woman who takes the life of man. But rarest of all is woman the victim of her own sex. Hence it is that the homicide of Ella Hearn by Lillian Duer stirs popular feeling as deeply as if it were the perpetration of a new and startling crime. The depth of this feeling is seen in the wonderfully widespread interest taken in the trial of Miss Duer. The place at which the homicide occurred is the little town of Pocomoke City, distant about fifteen miles from here, situated on the Pocomoke river, an Indian name, like many of those prevalent in this region, and meaning "black water." The stream takes its rise in the cypress swamps and is tinged a deep tea color, which in its depths becomes so dark as to have readily suggested the Indian appellation. The name of Pocomoke City will not be found on any but very modern maps—the legislature having recently changed it from Newtown to its present designation, a bit of good taste which will seem rare in view of the usual opposite tendency—viz., to pervert historical into stupid and matter-of-fact geographical terms. In this little town Ella Hearn was born on the 26th of February, 1860. She was therefore nearly nineteen years of age when she died last December. Her father is a plain, blunt man, who, without being a scientific engineer, has been engaged quite steadily and satisfactorily to his patrons as a machinist, his skill commanding him ready employment in the grist and saw mills of this neighborhood. Ella was his eldest child. She was a quiet, amiable girl, rather plump if not stout in figure, with dark hair, brown eyes and a fair complexion. Mr. Duer, who is a carpenter and a reputable citizen, was not a native of Pocomoke. He and his family moved there about three years ago from an adjoining county, but had not been long in the town when an acquaintance and, later a strong friendship sprang up between their eldest daughter, Lillian, and Ella Hearn. The tragic outcome of this intimacy is now historical. Whether the shooting was intentional, as asserted by the prosecution, or accidental, as claimed by the defense, is the great question at issue.

THEORY OF THE STATE.

The prosecution expect to show that Miss Duer had habitually carried the pistol for a long time anterior to the homicide, and that she had threatened to use it "to kill;" that she was forward, strong-minded and semi-masculine in her conduct; that she conceived for Miss Hearn an affection much like that of a bold young man, and that in her jealous rage at learning that she was not the preferred of Miss Hearn's favorites she shot and killed her. There were several witnesses, young ladies, subpœnaed to show that Miss Duer had been indiscreet enough to do many unfeminine things; but it is reported that they could not be found by the sheriff, owing to their female delicacy about attending a trial and consequent retirement to temporary seclusion. The absence of these witnesses has a tendency to hurt Miss Duer, especially as it is believed by impartial persons that the most they could establish—all gossip to the contrary notwithstanding—is that the at some time indulged in some such prank as smoking a cigarette or wearing a man's hat or sporting a cane under the inspiration of her Byronic readings. A score of dime novels could be fabricated out of the gossip in circulation—some of it being very slanderous, too—about the accused and her meteoric career in Pocomoke. Meantime her counsel and drawn in the accused herself, so far as she has been conversation by the rarely privileged interviewer, pronounce these stories rubbish. In view of the trial itself, now pending, it would, therefore, be wicked to give any greater prominence to the gossip and speculation extant concerning her and her doings.

THEORY OF THE DEFENSE.

The theory of the defense is that the shooting was accidental. This they expect to prove by the entire absence of motive on the part of a woman for so dreadful a crime as the murder of one who was her most intimate companion and friend. They tell the story of the shooting without reserve. They admit all the prosecution alleges of a long and ardent friendship between the two girls. They say that on the day before the unhappy affair occurred Miss Hearn visited Miss Duer and spent a pleasant evening; that when they parted an appointment was made for a visit the next day to the woods to shoot at a mark, as they had often done before, the target being usually an old envelope pinned against a tree; that on the ill-fated 5th of November Miss Duer called for Miss Hearn; that the latter was not disposed to go out of the house; that the two girls went out into the hallway, where they talked and laughed; that while they were talking Miss Duer produced the pistol, and was toying carelessly with it, when it went off, she knows not how, and shot Miss Hearn; that in the excitement which followed, a neighbor, Mr. Clark, entered the house and took the pistol away from Miss Duer, who in her distraction at the injury of her friend was brandishing the weapon, threatening that if she had killed her friend she would kill herself; that in the long month of Miss Hearn's illness no suggestions of felonious shooting was advanced; that after her death resentment and vindictiveness prompted legal proceedings, and, finally, that the wound Miss Hearn received was not such as ordinarily would cause death, and that her death was occasioned by circumstances disconnected from the responsibility of the accused.

SKETCHING THE ALLEGED MURDERESS.

Her age is said to be twenty-one, but she appeared a few years older, and her weight was estimated at 115 pounds. In height she seemed to be about five feet three or four inches, but the spectators could not determine it, as she leaned upon the arm of the sheriff and stooped in a somewhat ungraceful way in her movement around and across the court. But the general effect created by her appearance was in her favor, and even the most phlegmatic of the lookers were compelled to acknowledge that her thoughtful, intelligent face went to confirm the stories of her possession of a decided, erratic and eccentric genius. The tasteful character of her attire, the neatly gloved but rather large, although well shaped hands, and her composed, not to say self-possessed demeanor gave her the air of a refined and city-bred girl, and made her appear quite out of place as she stood contrasted with the hundred of awkward and unfashionable country girls who have been her social peers, and this refinement was all the more striking as the eye of the spectator passed over her face to, successively, the faces of her mother, father and sister, ranged as they were in that order next to her. There was the family likeness in them all. She was her parent's child as sure as ever parent had a child; but the mother, while an intelligent and quiet lady, seemed far the daughter's inferior in breeding and manner.

On the first day of the trial the mother of the girl that was killed was called. We give the

TESTIMONY OF MRS. HEARN.

My daughter was in her eighteenth year; her health had been delicate all her life; last fall—I do not remember the exact time—Miss Duer came to our house; I was lying on a lounge, and my daughter was sitting at the machine; Miss Duer came into the room and sat down beside Ella; after some conversation, which I do not now remember, Miss Duer said she would have to go, and started for the door, but came back and sat down again; she did this several times; the second time she started she snatched from my daughter the work on which she was engaged, but Ella snatched it back; I went into the kitchen, but soon returned; Miss Duer then seemed real tried and mad, as did my daughter also, though nothing was said that I remember; the last time Miss Duer started for the door I took the work from my daughter and told her to go to the door with Miss Duer, as I thought her not going was what was vexing Miss Duer; after they went out I lay down again and almost went to sleep; heard a noise like something falling into the passage; jumped up, but before I got to the door I heard a hearty laugh and lay down again, thinking they were romping; in a short time I heard the report of a pistol, and again started for the passage, but before I got the door open my daughter opened it and met me with her mouth bleeding and holding her false teeth in her hand; she tried to get hold of me and followed me several times around the table, crying, "Oh, ma, don't" I ran out of the sitting room and called for help; after the shooting of my daughter she became very nervous and prostrated and during the first week of her sickness was most of the time not rational; but after the first week she was rational all the time; she died four weeks and three day after being shot; during the first week she spoke about going to Philadelphia if she could get well enough, as she thought she could get cured there but during the latter part of her sickness she talked about dying; she said she was going to die, wanted to die and must die; she asked me not to do anything more for her; she did not want to take any more medicine and wanted to die rational; she wanted to know when she died; I do not recollect that she said anything during the latter part of her illness about recovering.

A CROWDED COURT-ROOM.

The second day of the trial was consumed by prosecution in showing the judges such a condition of deceased as to allow her statements after the shooting to go to the jury with the full force of dying declarations. On account of the heat and crowd the court-room was stifling, but all the doors were opened wide and window sash taken out to make the place endurable. Outside the bar sawdust was laid on the floor an inch or two thick. The gallery was packed with ladies and the steps leading to it, where they sat interested listeners to the testimony of several ladies called by the state.

THE PRISONER PALE AND WEAK.

Other ladies inside the bar besides the prisoner, who sits in an arm-chair and seems to be suffering in health and is pale and weak, were her mother, sister and two young companions. When not in court the prisoner lodges at a hotel opposite the court-house, where she has a room in the custody of the sheriff, and is attended always by her mother or sister. In coming to or leaving court for its various sessions she leans on the sheriff's arm.

THE SECOND LINE OF PROCEDURE.

When the question of admissibility of the dying declarations of Miss Hearn are disposed of, the question of her death by the wound inflicted or from the shock to her system will be a second line of procedure. The defense will claim that her death was by chloral administered; that the shooting was accidental and could not have caused death.

WHAT MISS DUER SAYS.

To the manner of the shooting Miss Duer, the prisoner, is the only witness, and, as under the law she is allowed to testify, will be called to the stand. She says she was talking to Miss Hearn, and both were laughing, when, as she held her pistol in gloved hands, it went off accidentally.

The ball grazed the hand of Miss Hearn, which she was holding to the side of her face, and entered her mouth without touching the lips, penetrating the gum above the left eye-tooth, and there imbedded itself. Four false front teeth which Miss Hearn wore fell out. After death, the ball was found imbedded in the bone above the eye-tooth. It came out when the tooth was drawn. It will be claimed that this was a wound which could not have caused death. It will also be shown that the post-mortem disclosed a perfectly healthy state of the kidneys, though medicine for kidney disease had been given to Miss Hearn after and before the shooting.

THE RELIANCE OF THE DEFENSE.

The defense does not consider it vital to the final issue if the statements to various persons made by Miss Hearn are admitted as dying declarations. They rely more on the nature of the wound, its accidency, the want of motive to murder, and the medical treatment of the case and large use of chloral. The only motive to murder which has been imputed in the gossip about the case is jealousy on the part of Miss Duer because Miss Hearn loved some one else better than she loved Miss Duer.

Yesterday the testimony as to the state of Miss Hearn's mind when her declaration was made, was concluded, and after hearing arguments on the admissability of dying declarations, the court adjourned until Monday.

THE JUDGE'S RULING.

Snow Hill, Md., June 2.—In the trial of Miss Duer last Saturday, Judge Irvin announced the ruling of the court on the question before them. He said it was unnecessary and perhaps not proper for the court to indicate in what way the testimony adduced had influenced their minds differently from the way it had impressed the counsel. The court after full consideration ruled that the old declarations offered in evidence and made by the deceased during the last week of her sickness, must be admitted, as all conditions necessary to make them admissible concurred. Judging from the evidence before them in reference to the declarations made anterior to that time the court was not satisfied, and will not receive them. Mrs. George Truitt, being called and not answering, Mr. Page said that under the ruling of the court James Hearn, the deceased's father, and Mrs. Truitt, were the only witnesses to the dying declarations that the state had, and he would call Mrs. Hearn on the stand, reserving the right to call Mrs. Truitt, who was sick in bed to-day.

Mr. Hearn was then recalled and testified that on Sunday previous to his daughter's death he asked her how she hurt her arm. She replied that she raised it to fend off the shot, and added, "I saw when Sis stepped back, from the expression of her face, that she intended to shoot me." This was objected to, but the objection was overruled. Pending the preparation of a bill of exceptions, the court adjourned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Progress of the American Dead-Beat.

San Francisco, June 4.—The steamer Oceanic arrived from Hong Kong to-day bringing the following advices: "Hong Kong, May 8.—General Grant's visit everywhere absorbs public attention. He arrived here on the evening of April 30th in the French mail steamship Irrawaddie. The ship was immediately boarded by United States Consuls Mosby, of Hong Kong, and Lincoln, of Canton; Charge d'Affaires Holcombe and deputations of citizens of various countries, including Japan. The same evening he and party proceeded to the United States ship Ashuelot, where they were received with a salute of twenty-one guns. They then went ashore in the colonial government launch and were received at the decorated landing pier by Governor Hannessy and staff, members of legislative council, heads of military and naval services, guard of honor, and multitude of American, European and Chinese spectators. He was escorted to the government house. Many of the streets and houses were adorned with flags and the houses illuminated. Gen. Grant held a public reception at the United States consulate, and on the third attended a state dinner at the government house. On the fifth the party started for Canton in the Ashuelot, escorted by a Chinese gun-boat. They reached Canton on May 6th, and were received with demonstrations similar to those at Hong Kong. They intend leaving for the north on the eleventh, touching at Amor and Fouchow, and reaching Shanghai about the eighteenth; thence they will go to Tientsin, Pekin and Nagusaki.

Yokohama, May 15.—The notorious decision of the British judge, Wilkinson, in Yokohama court decreeing that opium shall be imported into Japan by British merchants, notwithstanding the prohibitory clause in all treaties, is again repudiated by the law officers of the crown.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Two Regiments Coming to Atlanta.

The Thirteenth infantry will be here by the 10th of June to spend the summer. Captain Ellis, who has been in the city some days making arrangements for the command, will report in favor of locating the camp on a pretty rolling lot just in the rear of the residence of Mr. H. I. Kimball. It is in every way suited for the convenience and comfort of the troops.

The excellent band of the Thirteenth will come with the regiment. It played frequently in Atlanta when here last fall, and is pleasantly remembered. The officers of the command were gentlemen who were highly esteemed here. Their return will be gratifying to their friends in Atlanta.

In addition to the Thirteenth infantry we are to have, in a few days, three more companies of the Ffth artillery, which will give us seven companies of that command with those we now have. The Fifth artillery has not been in Atlanta long, but already it has become almost as popular here as it was in Charleston where the peeple deeply regretted its departure. We will have this summer two regiments and two fine bands. We learn that there is a plan on foot to have one of the military bands play at Ponce de Leon every afternoon. This would be gratifying to the public generally.

A Mining Strike.

Shomoken, Pa., June 2.—The miners at the Sterling colliery struck to-day for an advance of ten per cent. The men at Buck Ridge colliery will strike to-morrow unless the former five per cent reduction is rescinded.

TAPPING THE TILL.

THE SHARP BOYS OF NEW YORK.

One of the Manhattan Bank Burglars Discloses the Details of the Great Robbery Last October—Over Three Years in Incubation—The Vermont Poisoning.

New York, June 1.—The whole story of the Manhattan bank burglary on the 27th of October, whereby money and securities to the value of three millions of dollars were stolen, has at last come out through the confession of one of the burglars, who was arrested by Captain Byrnes last night. The robbery was first planned by a burglar known as "Little Tracy," more than three years ago, and a gang organized to accomplish it. On account, however, of the arrest and conviction of most of its members for other crimes it was broken up. A second gang of burglars was then organized including a man named Slevin, who was employed as a watchman at odd hours in the bank. Two attempts were made by this gang, but both failed through the inability of the watchman Slevin to co-operate. One of the gang, however, named Jimmy Hope, was convinced of the feasibility of the scheme, and his forces were again reorganized, and an impression in wax obtained, through the watchman, of a key to the outer Bleeker street door. The burglars then made another attempt, and effected an entrance to the vaults containing the safes, but failed for want of time. The last and successful effort was made eight months later on Sunday morning, October 27. It was planned for the previous night, when it was thought Slevin would be on duty, but was postponed by accident till morning. How well it succeeded every one knows; nearly three million dollars were carried away. Detectives have been hard at work ever since, and after a long search two of the burglars, Dobbs and Hope, were arrested. Slevin was also watched, and was found to be drinking and spending money—spending money lavishly—and finally he was arrested and confessed the plot to Captain Byrnes. Four of the gang are now in custody. Slevin says each member of the gang was assessed six hundred dollars, after a division of the spoils, and the money sent to Washington to defeat the passage of the bill authorizing the duplication of the stolen bonds, which would permit their negotiation. Three other members of the gang are still at large but are known and will soon be arrested. The trial of Hope will begin Wednesday.

Later.—There have been no new developments to-day in the Manhattan bank burglary case. A hearing of the case will go on in the Jefferson market court this afternoon. The police are confident of the conviction of Hope W. Dobbs, Slevin and Kelly, and the speedy arrest of the other three parties known to be in the job.

Shreveport, La., June 2.—A fire broke out, at 1 o'clock this morning, in the grocery and bakery of C. P. Thenard, on the levee, which entirely destroyed three two-story houses and stores and damaged three adjoining. The occupants were Hall Dingle, Abe Dreyfus, J. H. Stephens, J. C. Soape, Grigg & Ford and Hiram & Sooney. Loss $65,000; insurance $52,000.

St. Louis, June 2.—No additional particulars have been received with regard to the disastrous cyclone in Marshall county, Kansas, but telegrams from other points in that state and Missouri report great damage to property by the same storm. At Brookville, Kansas, and Kirksville, Missouri, several people were killed, and in the latter town twenty houses were demolished and many damaged. Heavy rain fell here last night and to-day, and the temperature is so cold as to render fires necessary to comfort. Rains have prevailed all over the central, southwestern and northwestern parts of this state, doing great good to the crops.

New York, June 1.—William Porter, alias Morris, and John Irving alias Joseph Condit, two notorious burglars, escaped from Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock this morning. Sheriff Riley has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for their capture.

Boston, June 1.—A special to the Herald from Island Ponds, Vt., announces that the entire school district known as Jacobs Mills district, at Newark, ten miles from there, numbering twenty children, drank water from a brook poisoned by the carcasses of dead horses and sheep, also potato tops upon which Paris green had been used, they being thrown into the brook. Seventeen children were taken down, eleven are dead, and the others cannot live. Edward Morse lost two, Fred. Simpson one and John Aldrick five, thus taking his entire family of five children. Mrs. Aldrick is hopelessly insane. The children suffered untold agonies, and after death the bodies became putrid and required immediate burial. Work has been suspended and great excitement prevails. The teacher of the school noticed something wrong about the taste of the water, and forbade its use in school; but seventeen of the scholars used it, and were stricken down within twenty-four hours. One of the children, a son of Mr. Hudson, pulled through. Just above the school-house was a field of potatoes last season, and paris green was used to exterminate potato-bugs. The potato tops were dumped into the barn-yard of Horace Cheney, who drained from the barn-yard into the brook. He also buried a colt in the spring of 1878 on the edge of the brook, and the flowing water washed out part of the carcass. Mr. Simpson, who has lost one child, objected to the colt being buried there, and caused Cheney to remove it and bury it elsewhere, which was done; but it was buried in a swamp only fifty feet from the brook, the water of which ran into the brook. Cheney remarked that he guessed he hadn't bettered it much. Violent threats are freely expressed toward Cheney.

Samples of the water have been sent to Boston for analysis, and the selectmen will not take any proceedings until the result is known. Old and young are taking the disease, but in a milder form, and will soon recover. Six physicians have been unremitting in attendance. Public opinion runs high, each one having his or her view of the trouble, no two stories being alike. "The brook was poisoned, and Cheney did it," is a common expression. The offenders, if any, will meet with just punishment.

Little Rock, Ark., June 1.—Joe Sledge, Minnie Rowers, Misie Kirk, D. L. Berry and Buchanan, all colored, were seriously poisoned, May 29th, from eating beans supposed to have been impregnated with paris green, used to destroy insects. Sledge has since died.

Havana, June 2.—Perez & Aballi, wholesale grocers, have failed. Liabilities $300,000. The marquis of Almerdares, a planter, has also stopped payment. Liabilities $250,000 in gold.

Fredericksburg, Va., June 2.—D. M. Ream, the editor of the Culpepper, Va., Times, who was shot by G. W. Jamison in an election quarrel on May 22d, died this morning.

Lebanon, Pa., June 2.—About two o'clock this afternoon, Peter Hover, tax-collector, and Constable Leininger went to the residence of Wm. Ahrich for the purpose of selling certain goods which they had seized for taxes. Upon entering the premises, Ahrich appeared and with an oath declared he would shoot the first man who attempted to remove any article belonging to him. Leininger went towards Ahrich, when the latter fired, the shot taking effect in Leininger's abdomen. Ahrick instantly turned and fired at Hover, the bullet grazing his shoulder and tearing his coat and the powder burning his face. Ahrich then placed the pistol at his own head and discharged it, killing himself instantly. Leininger is in a very critical condition.

New Orleans, June 2.—J. Ross Stewart, a prominent colored politician and member of the legislature from Tensas parish, this evening stabbed and seriously wounded Wm. Ward, colored, formerly of Grant parish. Stewart charged Ward with being instrumental in securing evidence for Spofford in the contest against Kellogg. Stewart, after the stabbing, ran into the custom-house, where the police were refused admittance by the night watchman on duty.

Montreal, June 2.—Two cabmen have been arrested because of their connection with the murder at Morris's stables.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Etna Eruption—The Spanish Cortege—A Russo-Turkish Alliance.

Lisbon, June 2.—It is announced that the late ministry before its retirement, concluded the treaty with Great Britain favoring the suppression of slave trade. A development of commerce and civilization of the African treaty, provides for the freedom of commerce and navigation between the adjoining British and Portuguese colonies, and declares the Zambigi river free to the commerce of the world, and grants Great Britain facilities for the passage of troops and munitions of war across the Portuguese territory to South Africa.

Cape Town, May 14.—Colonel Wood has broken up camp at Kambula and formed a new one at the queen's kraal, on White Umvolisi river, in order to better co-operate with Colonel Rewdigate. Colonel Crealock is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

A dispatch from Capetown to the Times says the information that King Cetewayo had burned the royal kraal and retired to northwest Zululand with a large army is confirmed.

There has been plentiful rain at Calcutta and in its neighborbood during the past week, doing much good. Reports are not yet received from outlying districts, but there is every reason to believe that the rainfall has been general.

London, June 2.—A Reuter's Sophia dispatch says: "It is reported that the Macedonian insurrection is increasing, and that the Greeks are joining the Bulgarians.

Madrid, June 2.—King Alfonso opened the cortes in person to-day. In his speech he declared that during his ministry he would continue the practice of liberal principles. The relations with foreign powers are satisfactory. The budgett will contain no new changes. The government will submit measures to alleviate the effects of a ten year's war with Cuba, and, with the assistance of the cortes, will endeavor to assimilate the position of the colony to that of a province of Spain, and to hasten the day for a complete abolition of slavery.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says the concessions of Governor-General Aleko Pasha to the populace in not hoisting the Turkish flag and wearing the fez cap have produced a very bad effect at Constantinople, especially on the sultan, who seems to attach a far greater importance to these matters than his ministers. The sultan is said to be determined to insist on the hoisting the Turkish flag and the wearing of the fez. It is said that stringent instructions to that effect have already been sent. Aleko Pasha also intends to lay the case before the powers. Aleko's conduct is considered insulting, and as the first step in a movement which in the end will render the porte's authority altogether illusory. This fear seems not altogether baseless, as agitation has commenced in favor of a native commander of the militia, which points towards a denial or a limitation of the sultan's treaty-right to appoint militia officers.

London, June 1.—The Standard's correspondent at Constantinople is assured that Prince Labanoff on his return from a furlough brought with him a project of an alliance between Russia and Turkey.

A Rome dispatch to the Times, says that thirty new craters have opened in Etna They cover several square miles and all pour forth lava. The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius is also increasing.

Two more of the Kieff nihilists have been sentenced to ten years in the mines.

London, June 2.—Vice-Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, in a letter to the Morning Post, says the facts concerning the recent naval engagement off the Peruvian coast are that the Peruvian ironclad turret ship Huascar sank the Chilian wooden ship Esmeralda and the Peruvian armor-plated ship Independencia, in pursuing the Chilian wooden ship Cavadonga, ran on the reef and was wrecked.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—Four revolutionists, one of whom was a Prussian subject, and one an unknown man believed to have been the conspirator Autonoff were hanged at Kieff on the 26th of May.

An ukase has been issued instructing the minister of France to issue a five per cent. internal loan at 92½ for the nominal amount of three hundred million roubles to cover expenses of the late war. The subscriptions will open the fifth instant.

London, June 2.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Times says that the dissensions of the agricultural and manufacturing groups of the protectionists in the reichstag have been compromised by an agreement to raise the duty on grain to eighty pfennings and to reduce the duty on iron to eighty pfennings.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The McDonald Resolutions—A Triangular Debate.

Washington, June 2.—Mr. McDonald being absent the consideration of his resolution was postponed. Mr. Blaine gave notice of the proposed amendment to also refer to a committee on alleged election frauds the facts in regard to the southern districts referred to by him on Thursday last.

Mr. Edmunds called attention to what he alleged was an unfair way in which exparte charges were printed for publication by the Wallace committee so as to be mistaken for established facts.

Mr. Wallace defended the course of the committee, and a debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Edmunds, Dawes, Thurman and Blaine.

Mr. Thurman said one-sided statements were also made public as evidence by the ku-klux committee in the south. The portions of the testimony bearing against the democrats found their way into print, and not the rest. He favored making all the testimony public and letting the people judge for themselves. The morning hour expired and the McDonald resolution went over.

The house bill to amend an act making appropriations for the construction of certain works on the Great Kanawha and Kentucky rivers, and authorizing the secretary of war to use part of the appropriations in the purchase of suitable sites was then continued and passed, after which the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Under the call of states many bills are being introduced and referred. Among them are the following: By Mr. Wise (Pennsylvania), for the taxation of promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, and making it unlawful to exact more than 5 per cent interest for the loan of money; by Mr. Sanford (Alabama) prohibiting the funding of United States bonds (payable in currency) into coin bonds; by Mr. Lowe (Alabama), to substitute legal tender currency for national bank currency.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Springer (Illinois) prohibiting any soldier stationed within two miles of any place where a special or general election of representatives in congress is being held, from leaving his barracks for any purpose except that of relieving the guard or casting his vote on the day of election.

The bill provides that on the day appointed for a general or special election of representatives in congress no soldier stationed within two miles of any polling place shall be allowed to go out of the barracks except to relieve the guard or to vote, when he shall return immediately.

Mr. Roberts, of Louisiana, chairman of the committee on the Mississippi levees, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the appointment of the Mississippi river commission for the improvement of said river from the head of the passes near its mouth and its head waters. Passed—129 to 20. It provides for the appointment of five commissioners—three from the engineer corps and two from civil life—who shall take into considerdtion and mature plans for the improvement of the Mississippi river and report immediately to congress. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is appropriated to meet the expenses of the commission. The bill also passed appropriating $20,000 to provide for the representation of the United States at the Australian exhibition in 1879-80. Adjourned.

MRS. ARP'S HUSBAND.

AND HIS WHEREABOUTS EXPLAINED.

Bill Arp Relates His Journey to Alabama, Bearing Love to the Editors, and how He Prospered There—Meanderings Through a Quaint City.

Written for The Constitution.

Gadsden, Alabama, June 2, 1879.—The Alabama press is in solemn convention assembled in this beautiful and ambitious little city. Father Estill appointed me a committee of ten to come down and extend the greetings and good wishes of the Georgia press to them, and I have done it. Of course I talked to them in a fatherly way, and reminded them that this little Alabama farm once belonged to us and we settled our children upon it, and when they got big enough to manage for themselves we gave it to them and made a deed of gift. You see I was afraid some of them had forgotten where they got the land and imagined that Adam, or Noah, or Columbus, or DeSoto, or King George the III. left it to them. In fact, I have known folks to own land who seemed to think they made it themselves, but these gentlemen are not of that class. I am sorry to say that most of them are renters and their prospects for ever being any better-off is mortal dim. I have looked over the convention carefully and if there are any characteristics that predominate in their personal appearance they are meekness and gratitude. When I mentioned the first one of these peculiarities to Col. Tom Cooper he said it was because they had their wives with them. Well, I never did see as many wives, nieces and cousins going about with a press gang, and I like it, especially when they are so pretty and so sweet and so charming intellectually. We had a grand banquet last night and the ladies wouldent let us go in until they had pinned little boquets of roses and geraniums all over us. After they had rigged me out, I looked at myself in a mirror and would have given two dollars if Mrs. Arp could have seen me, she would have been so proud of me and so grateful to them. I made some mistakes, however, in mixing up with the ladies, for I was introduced to so many I couldent keep the run of them. I thought I was fondly discoursing with the prettiest Miss in the room when she suddenly excused herself by saying she heard one of her children crying, and must go.

Fifty years have made a wonderful change in Gadsden, for when old man Gad first squatted down here as a refugee from South Carolina justice, he very properly dubbed it his den. I am told he was a regular bull-of-the-woods among the first settlers and was the only man for miles around who had even a smattering of education. The first steamboat that ever plied upon the waters of the Coosa dropped down here in 1842, and when old man Gad was called upon by the wonder-struck crowd to translate the big red letters on the wheel-house (U. S. M.—Coosa) he announced with great pomposity that her name was Use em, Susie.

The chief business of the convention was to inspect the shoals on Coosa river, at Greensport and make up what it will cost to lock 'em and dam 'em and then draw their check on John Sherman for the money. They went down the river this morning on the steamer Magnolia, and as it will take about an hour and a half to look round and make up their calculations, they will not get back till this evening. The money wont get here before the middle of next week, and it aint supposed the river will be made entirely navigable before the 4th of July, though Mr. Thomas Berry thinks that will be in time for all the wheat of that country to be shipped to Berry & Co.'s, at Rome, Ga., You see the city of Rome sent down a delegation of experts to point out the obstructions to the editors and help them fix up everything. Judge Underwood is chairman of the delegation, Mr. Dwinell is the secretary, Mr. Berry is the enthuser, Mr. Shanklin is the amuser, and the rest fill the other minor offices and distribute the lemonade. I slept on the boat last night, and the first thing I heard about daylight was, "Hello, Dick, you blamed old son-of-a-gun, why don't you bring along that lemonade—make it strong—you hear"— I never seen a party of gentlemen more fonder of strong lemonade.

Gadsden is a splendid little town. Like Cartersville, they are proud of having such distinguished guests, and can't do enough for them. I had hardly got off the train before they dashed me off and put me in a pony phaton and rode me out to the falls and all around the town, and the whole delegation was treated in the same way. The falls are perfectly splendid, sublime—grand, beautiful beyond description, and I would have thought them to be some wild freak of nature if I didn't know that the people of Gadsden made 'em; that is, I think they did from their various remarks on this subject. This people are right proud of their town and its prospects, and they have a right to be I do love to see folks stand up for their town. One of them told me that Gadsden wasent as big as New York inside, but outside they had more land and better land, and with coal at seven cents a bushel there was no telling where it would spread to. They feel kindly towards Rome and Chattanooga, and I think will let them come in as suburbs. I came round by Chattanooga. I saw my friend, "Lo" the poor Indian, and says he, Major, the Cincinnati Southern is — Just then Mr. James came in, and after I was introduced says he, Mr. Arp, the Cincinnati Southern is undoubtedly the greatest —. He was suddenly called to the door by a gentleman in a phaton, and I heard him say, the Cincinnati Southern has telegraphed, but I couldent hear any more, for a friend called on me to go over to the photograph rooms and see a photo of the new bridge over the river, which the Cincinnati Southern had just completed. I heard a rattling drayman holler something to another drayman, and the answer was, "Cincinnati Southern" —. I was staying at the Staunton house and the landlord got so excited talking about the C. S. he forgot to order the "bus," and I like to have missed the train. That's a splendid house. My goodness, I wish I was rich enough to board there with my family. It's the best place to be sick in I ever saw, and I've a mind to get sick and go there. It's so quiet and so spacious and so clean, and the fare so much like Mrs. Arp's way of doing when she takes a notion to show her aristocratic raisin.

I am on the wing now, but more anon.

Yours, Bill Arp.

P. S.—I had a splendid house in Chattanooga. In fact, the biggest house I ever saw, but the audience was quite small and very select. You see when you bile a place down like Chattanooga to git the cream of it you can't expect to have a house full. I like select audiences. B. A.

ON THE JURY.

The Reply of Judge Christian to a Negro Petition.

Richmond, Va., June 2.—Judge Christian, of the hustings court, to-day gave his answer to the petition of a committee of colored citizens asking him to summon as jurors all persons entitled to serve, and whose names may appear on the poll, book without discrimination between black and white men. The petition was presented in conformity with a resolution adopted by the convention of colored people held in this city May 19 for the purpose of considering measures for the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the colored race.

Judge Christian in answer says that after calm and deliberate consideration he concurs fully in the reasons given by his predecessor, the late Judge Guildor, for refusing the petition asking that colored persons accused of crimes be tried by colored jurors. The form and substance of the present petition, however, being different and the laws for summoning juries in his court having been changed, he deems it necessary to give a somewhat different answer. He quoted from the laws prescribing qualifications of jurors and the manner in which they shall be summoned, and says there can be no question that the state has the right to prescribe the mode in which jurors shall be selected and summoned and trials conducted in its courts. This he sustains by numerous citations of high legal authority, including Judges Marshall, Storey, Taney, Chase, Waite and all judges and text-book writers who are worth quoting, both before and since the adoption of the recent amendments to the federal constitution, and claims that the state of Virginia, having the exclusive right to do so, has, through its legislature, conferred on him the duty of furnishing the lists from which juries in his court shall be taken. He recognized the equality of the colored people before the law and that they are liable to serve on juries, and says he will summon them for such service when he deems it best for the proper enforcement of the laws of the commonwealth. The only principle which has governed or will hereafter govern him in the discharge of the duty of selecting jurors is that which will enable him to comply with the law and at the same time secure the best material for its proper enforcement. On this point he says: "When I find that I can best do this by selecting colored jurors I will do so, but not till then. If not disposed to do so it would be simply impossible for me to select all persons entitled to serve and whose names appear on poll-books as prayed for in the petition, and at the same time comply with the law which says I must select only such as I think will qualify as jurors. There are hundreds in this city, both white and colored, of whom I have no opinion one way or the other—persons whom I never can and never will select, knowing nothing of their qualifications. If I were to select some colored jurors now, with hundreds of more intelligent white persons liable to jury duty that I know of to select from, such selection would be made simply because they were colored men, and, as was well said by my predecessor, 'I would then be applying a test of the qualifications condemned by the spirit at least of the fourteenth constitutional amendment and the civil rights bill.' Nothing that I have said or done, or can say or do, is needed. No additional legislation is necessary to render colored citizens more liable under the law than they now are to jury duty. Education, elevation of character and legal qualifications are the only things that I know of necessary to render persons liable to duty in this court, and my experience has taught me that the first two prerogatives are not attained by admittance to the jury, but must be had before hand. No one appreciates the colored people of this community more than I do or sympathize more deeply with them in any grievances that they may labor under. I was reared in their midst and hope to die with the same surroundings, but I do not understand from their petition that they have been aggrieved by anything I have done, except that I have not compelled them to bear a burden to which the law has made them liable." In conclusion Judge Christian says, as before stated "I have in the past selected the best material I could find liable to discharge, the important trusts to be confided to them, and I expect to do the same in the future with an eye single to what I understand to be my duty and what I believe to be to the best and highest interest of all classes in the community. I will file their petition and continue to put only such persons as I think are well qualified, as the law requires me to do.

COLOMBIAN POLITICS.

The People Remain as Lively as Usual.

Panama, May 24.—In the existing presidential canvass in Colombia two of the principal factions of the so-called liberal party resorted to blows, stone-throwing and shots. Spectators in the galleries and legislative hall at Bogota openly expressed contempt and hatred of certain members whose hostility to the executive has been most marked. The members retaliated by bitter attacks on the president. The populace then rejoined by volleys of stones, which were answered by pistol shots by the members. The government troops under General Tranula cleared the galleries on the seventh, adjourned the session, and escorted the unpopular members to their homes. On the eighth martial law being proclaimed, the politicans were endeavoring to effect a compromise.

The Chilian fleet has destroyed the submarine cable of Aracia and burned the town of Mijiliones, Peru, and sank the launches there. The Peruvian fleet remains at Callao. President Prado will, on arrival, command operations on Peruvian soil. Daza will command those in Bolivia. The Chilians will have 18,000 men at Atracoma some months before fighting can begin.

The Library Meeting.

The first regular monthly meeting of the board of the Young Men's library was held last night. The reports of the standing committees, which were read, showed that the institution is in a prosperous condition. The library committee was ordered to purchase new books to the amount of one hundred dollars. The approaching anniversary of the institution was discussed, and ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks was unanimously elected the orator of the evening. A committee headed by Dr. Spaulding was appointed to notify Mr. Hendricks that he is the choice of the association and request his acceptance.

The meeting was adjourned, and the members of the board repaired to the Kimball house, where they and other friends of the association, were handsomely entertained at a banquet given by President Julius L. Brown. It was all that a banquet should or could well be, and when the writer left the table—by no means at an early hour of the night—the enjoyment was at its height. The occasion will long be associated by those who were present with pleasant recollections.

Loyd Street Sewer.

Editors Constitution: Citizens in the southern portion of the city, whose property has been ruined by the Loyd street sewer, will hail with joy the glad tidings that the council has determined to do away with that sewer below Peters street, by running it up the hill from the point where Peters street crosses Loyd street in Peters street on to where it crosses the branch that runs down by Summerville, and there empties it into that branch. Not having money enough to extend the Loyd street sewer as was promised, and the council deeming it more important to spend money for the comfort and luxury of a few wealthy individuals about the crossing of Washington and Peters streets than to improve the sanitary condition of the city by extending the Loyd street sewer, as was promised, this course was determined upon, and certainly property owners in the southern part of the city, whose residences must be abandoned, have no right to complain. Would not an indignation meeting be in order?

Tax-Payer.

Death of General Shields.

Ottumwa, Iowa, June 2.—General Joseph Shields, late United States senator from Missouri, died suddenly in this city last night.

St. Louis, June 2.—General Shields was in his usual health Sunday and wrote several letters after six o'clock in the evening, but just before retiring complained of pain in the chest, and shortly afterwards said to his niece that he was dying, and in thirty minutes expired, sitting in his chair and remaining conscious to the last. His remains leave here to-night for his home in Carrollton, Mo.

Southern Medical College.

On yesterday, at 2 o'clock, with pick in hand and assisted by Mr. McAfee, Dr. Powell broke the first dirt for the foundation for the new medical college. The work will go regularly on now until the college is completed. The drawing of the building presents a good appearance, and when the college is completed and the lot graded it will add very much to the appearance of the part of the city in which it is located.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

The hall of the supreme court is as silent as death.

Captain J. S. Newman, of the department of agriculture, is going to publish a book on cows.

Colonel Nelms will receive a new instalment of convicts next week.

Dr. Orr will speak against dogs and whisky in Heard county this week.

The capitol will be lively one month from now. The legislature will meet four weeks from to-morrow.

There are still calls at the state treasury for the four per cent bonds. The supply has been exhausted some time.

The reports of the cattle disease which come into the department of agriculture indicate that it is not as general or dangerous as was supposed at first.

No more news from the cattle disease has reached the department of agriculture. Would it not be well for some steps to be taken to prohibit the importation of cattle from infected districts.

ON THE HOUSETOP.

AND LOOKING OVER THE UNION.

The Presidential Boom Playing Sad Havoc Among the Ungeant Patriots, Colonel Hayes Himself Even being willing to Feel the Lightning Stroke.

Washington, June 2.—In connection with the Ohio election and the gossip appertaining thereto, you will begin to hear vague hints to the effect that the fraudulent president himself would not feel averse to accepting another nomination at the hands of the republican party. Mr. Hill, I remember, told The Constitution some time ago that the Chandlers and other members of the gang, in order to stiffen Hayes's spinal column, had already promised him the nomination. Although this was only an inference, it is difficult to account for the salacious partisanship of his series of vetoes upon any other hypothesis; and now, as in some sort a confirmation of this opinion, prominent republicans hereabouts, are whispering it about that the fraudulent president is to be considered as a possible if not a probable candidate. The fact of the business is, the profession of politics is a desperate one, particularly when the professional is confronted by such rivals as Grant, and Sherman, and Blaine, and Conkling, and the Lord knows who besides. In other words, the republican who is unhappy enough to have even the suggestion of a boom concealed under his bed or in his clothes is, in the picturesque language of the western editor, between the devil and the deep sea. If Sherman has discovered that there are anti-Grant men, he will also discover that there are anti-Sherman men, and this condition of things has already given rise to the talk about Hayes. A prominent republican told me yesterday that Grant was no longer a possibility, and another less prominent, but decidedly more talkative, said Grant's name wouldn't be heard in the convention. All this is merely personal opinion, and amounts to nothing; but you may rest assured that the opposition to Sherman will be loud and long-continued. My own impression is—and you must bear in mind the fact that it is only an impression—is that Mr. Hayes is not only a possible, but a probable candidate. You see, the stalwart leaders—the Conklings, the Chandlers and Blaines—not only have their eyes turned enviously in the direction of the white house, but they are utterly envious of any member of their party who is unfortunate enough to be able to parade even the sign of a boom. They are not only envious of the other aspirants and suspicious of each other, but they have a special spite against John Sherman. Your readers will no doubt remember the senatorial caucus held some months ago in which it was formally resolved that the republican party, and not John Sherman, was the author of resumption. The senators cut a very sorry figure, for the hard money organs and the hard money public at the north stood by Sherman, and the resolution fell flat. I allude to this ridiculous episode for the purpose of impressing upon you the fact which is plainly apparent to observers here, that the republican leaders will oppose Sherman to the bitter end. Now, how will they make their opposition effective? I know of only one way, and that is, while pretending to lean to Grant to work for Hayes. True, the fraudulent president has no boom to speak of, nor is he likely to have any, but you must remember that he had none before. Moreover, the stalwarts know they can control him, and for this reason, even Conkling, with all his contempt for the man, would vastly prefer to see Hayes the nominee of the republican party than to be compelled to support either John Sherman or Grant. So that you need not be surprised to behold Hayes taken up next year, as he was in 1876 and used as a sort of inoccuous salve to spread over the sores, and chilblains, and tumors, and carbuncles, and scrofulous eruptions that have seized hold of the republican carcass.

The little squad of nationals in the house do not take kindly to the proposed coalition of democrats and greenbackers in Ohio, and I verily believe if such a coalition is effected, the talented Mr. De La Matyr will run howling into the wilderness, a stricken and a broken-hearted man. Fortunately, however, neither De La Matyr nor Murch, of Maine, has much influence in Ohio, and as the greenback issue does not enter into the campaign in any shape or form, it is impossible to believe there will be any division among the democrats on that question. The Warner silver bill is a democratic measure, but is squarely on the line of the greenbackers and in the direction of that reform in financial legislation upon which they have been so strenuously insisting. If the democrats and greenbackers unite on this, they certainly cannot be divided on the issue of state control of elections free from military interference. As for the democratic nomination, the prospects are that the fight therefor will be as warm as the campaign to follow. Word comes here that Governor Bishop—pleasantly alluded to as "your Uncle Dick" by the sinful newspaper men—is going to make a tremendous riffle for the nomination. It is said that he intends to carry several car-loads of friends to Columbus and that the procession will be preceded by a brass band, all of which is evidence that the old man intends to be renominated or know the reason why. Ohio people here tell me that he is very strong with the masses, just the man to send Foster to the rear in a red-hot campaign. Speaking of Foster reminds me of his recent confession that he doesn't know Andy Hickenlooper and that not one man in a hundred ever heard of him before. This is as much as to say that Andy is a man of no repute, and the fact ought to be used as a campaign document by the irrepressible John G. Thompson. Foster also says that if he was aided by either Hayes or Sherman it was without his knowledge. It is plain from this that the republican nominee is in the position of the boy the calf run over. He doesn't know who did it and he doesn't know how it was done.

As I predicted, Mr. Blount's remarks in regard to the accuracy of the reporters is made the excuse for various uncalled for attacks upon him. That of the New York Times is bitter enough to suggest that it is contributed by one of the incompetent reporters themselves. It is grossly personal and vindictive, and is so different from the usual style of that journal as to excite surprise and comment. Mr. Blount is one of the most useful and influential members of the house and deservedly popular, and the slurs of the Times are by no means enjoyed by the republicans. The truth of the business is, the remarks of Mr. Blount were entirely just and proper, and I trust the attacks that have been made upon him will be turned to good account. He has ventured to tread upon one of the nuisances of congress, and it is to be hoped he will proceed to reform the nest of official reporters, and make such changes as time and the arrogance of a sort of monopoly have rendered necessary.

The president has approved the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States.

The caucus of republican senators to-day considered Mr. Bayard's bill to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the revised statutes. It was the unanimous opinion that section 820, prescribing the test oath, should be repealed. The other section relates to the discretion of United States judges in excluding from juries parties participating in the rebellion. The caucus held that this section had never been, and was not likely to be, abused, and should stand. No other question came up. The new democratic programme relative to the appropriation bills was incidentally mentioned, and though not discussed, the general sentiment in the conversation favored repressing all attempts of the democrats to accomplish, or seem to accomplish, by indirection what they had heretofore unsuccessfully attempted by force. It was determined, however, to defer discussion until the next bill is printed and critically examined.

The funeral of Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, brother of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, took place at his residence in this city this evening. The ceremonies were extremely simple, consisting merely of viewing the remains by the relatives and friends and the funeral oration by Colonel Ingersoll. A large number of distinguished gentlemen were present, including Secretary Sherman, Assistant-Secretary Hawley, Senators Blaine, Voorhees, Paddock, Allison, Logan, Hon. Thomas Henderson, George Pound, Hon. Wm. M. Morrison, General Jeffreys, General Williamson, Colonel J. S. Fishback, and others. The pall-bearers were Senators Blaine, Voorhees, David Davis, Paddock, and Allison, Colonel Ward S. Lamon; Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, Indiana, and Hon. T. A. Boyd, of Illinois. There were no ceremonies whatever at the grave, but a pathetic scene occurred when the Misses Lowler, daughters of the late General Lowler and adopted children of Eben C. Ingersoll, took their last leave of their dead foster-father. One of them fainted on being taken to her carriage, and the other lingered at the grave until almost forcibly led away by friends. Colonel Ingersoll's address was remarkable for its simplicity, and was a tender tribute to the good qualities of the deceased.

LAST OF THE CERTIFICATES.

The Supply Cut Off While Atlanta Wants More.

The sale of the four per cent refunding certificates was very lively in Atlanta from the day it began. Saturday the usual lot of $5,000 came with the announcement that the government could not let us have any more. This made $60,000 in all for Atlanta, but it was not near what was wanted here. The amount received was about one-tenth that was really wanted. Postmaster Conley is sure he could have sold $500,000 of the certificates here very easily. He wrote to Washington and tried to get one lot of $100,000 to help supply the demand here, but he could not obtain them. The circular which came with the last lot of certificates stated that the supply had been shut off from all the large offices, and that whatever certificates were left on hand were to be sent at once to the far west to meet a demand which had not enjoyed a chance equal to that of other sections. It was charming to see how the four per cents went in Atlanta. The next time the government makes an issue we want a bigger share.

THE WILD LAND COMMITTEE.

Their Meeting at the Capitol To-day.

Yesterday was the time set for the meeting of the special committee appointed by the legislature to investigate the sales of wild lands and the transfers of fi. fas. against wild lands in this state. Owing to the absence of all the committee except Senator D. H. Russell, the chairman, the meeting was not held. Senator Candler and Representatives Davis, Strickland and Maund, the other members of the committee, will probably be here by to-day, when the investigation will proceed in the state library. The committee has a long and arduous task before it, but it is composed of just the men to do the work carefully and to the satisfaction of the general assembly. Much important service has already been rendered by Senator Russell and Representatives Strickland and Maund, who, as a sub-committee, have been taking evidence in some of the lower counties, where such large quantities of wild lands lie.

IN THE STATE.

A Sad Accident at Griffin—A Semi-Centennial.

Griffin, Ga., June 2.—A very peculiar and unfortunate accident occurred at the Methodist church yesterday morning, caused by the sudden falling of a large door. Mrs. Lockhart, an old lady nearly eighty years of age, happened near the door, when, without any warning, it was loosed from the hinges and came down, crushing her to the floor. Several bones were broken, and if it does not prove fatal, a long confinement will be the result. She was picked up in an insensible condition and carried to the home of a friend. The wood into which the hinges were screwed was rotten, and it is supposed gave way to the touch of some one near it. C. T. L.

Conyers, Ga., June 2.—Smyrna church (Presbyterian) in this county, observed its semi-centennial yesterday. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Quigg, of Conyers, and was an able, eloquent and appropriate discourse. The occasion was one of great interest to the vast crowd in attendance, as Smyrna church is one of the oldest (if not the oldest) churches in this vicinity. W. P. R.

United States Circuit Court.

HON. W. B. WOODS, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with Hon. W. B. Woods on the bench, and during the session, which lasted all day, transacted the following business:

United States vs. Charles H. Dodgins, charged with illicit distilling and working in a distillery. Sentence suspended.

United States vs. Lucinda Strickland, charged with illicit retailing. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Wm. Michael, charged with illicit distilling, etc. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Freeman Baird, charged with illicit distilling, etc. Nol prossed.

United States vs. George T. Nichols, charged with illicit distilling. Nol prossed.

United States vs. Lucinda Strickland principal, and Wm. B. Strickland surity. Judgment found on scire facias.

United States vs. Pearson Walls, carged with illicit retailing and working in a distillery. Plea of guilty and sentence suspended.

United States vs. Wm. Banks, charged with being a defaulting witness. Attachment dismissed.

United States vs. Green Pruitt, W. F. Harrison, John W. Wyley, defaulting witness. Attachment dismissed.

Court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

G. W. Hinkle's Death.

A private letter received in this city yesterday from Grenada gives some additional facts about the suicide of G. W. Hinkle, formerly of this city. The writer states that his reasons for the rash act are not known. He was stopping at one of the hotels in Grenada. The proprietor of the hotel received a letter from some one in Hot Springs stating that Hinkle would not pay. The proprietor demanded payment of his bill (about sixty dollars) Hinkle confessed that he could not pay it. He was ordered from the hotel. He left, taking the railroad track, and was found next morning on the track, near Grenada, mangled by the train. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death from an overdose of morphine, which caused him to go to sleep on the railroad track and the train of cars run over him. Hinkle had been courting a lady in Grenada. Nothing further is known of how he came to his death.

Democratic Successes.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

Chicago, June 3.—A judicial election occurred in Illinois to-day, circuit judges being elected in the various districts and three judges of the supreme court. In this circuit there were regular democratic and republican tickets. Returns nearly complete from the city show the entire democratic judicial ticket elected.

For circuit judges the entire vote of the county was cast for C. S. Zare, Wm. R. Welch and Jesse Phillips, there being but one ticket in the field.

The Peace-Maker.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Valparaiso, May 8, via London June 3.—Ecuador is about to offer her services as mediator between Peru and Bolivia and Chili.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Mention of mad-dogs all over Kentucky.

Cholera-morbus and bilious fever in Memphis.

Silver has been discovered in Broomwood, Texas.

Tobacco setting has begun in southern Kentucky.

The Kentucky horticultural society will meet at Eminence on the 29th.

Texas crop reports are very cheering. The prospect for bountiful harvests never looked better.

Grayson county, Texas, will sell $25,000 worth of peaches this season.

Trout one and a quarter foot long are fished out of Cypress bayou, Louisiana.

The Jonesboro (Tennessee) Times will be temporarily suspended.

A rich lead mine has been discovered at Sulphur Spring, Etowah county, Alabama.

A new college has been organized in the Vanderbilt university, the school of pharmacy.

The Memphis Appeal complains of biting flies in the day time and the mosquito at night.

Forty-nine rattles and a button is the latest rattlesnake story, and the Columbia Spectator tells it.

Manatee county, Florida, has produced coffee, which is pronounced excellent by competent judges.

Seven thousand five hundred dollars are needed to keep Memphis in good sanitary condition for four months.

Two inmates of the Hart poor house, Kentucky, eloped from that institution and were married in Tennessee.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 3, 1879.

TO-MORROW will be a lively day in politics—that is, for a June day. The New Hampshire legislature will meet, and proceed to elect an United States senator—probably, Mr. Wadleigh. The democratic and greenback conventions of Ohio will also meet in Columbus at the same hour. Whether there will be a coalition ticket; and if so, what names will fill the first two places on it, are among the most interesting questions of the hour. The anxious reader is respectfully referred to our dispatches of day after to-morrow morning.

THE New Hampshire legislature meets in a few days, and several patriots with senatorial ambitions are becoming excited as the time approaches. The prominent aspirants are ex-Senator Wadleigh, ex-Congressman Blair, Senator Bell, Governor Cheney and Messrs. Marston, Ordway and Moore. "Little Billy" Chandler is not a candidate. He is using Mr. Blair to work out his revenges. He is especially desirous of killing off Wadleigh, who, for that reason, perhaps, has the best chance of securing the prize.

THE Ohio contest will doubtless give Ohio another chance at the presidency. If the democrats carry the state the Thurman boom will become audible in every part of the land, while the name of J. Sherman will nevermore be mentioned in that connection. If Foster is elected, the situation will be exactly reversed. So that whatever the result, we will probably be called upon to vote for or against an Ohio man. The creative powers of Virginia—old Virginia—crossed the river when that great commonwealth was rudely broken up during the war.

THE production of gold and silver will not this year, in the opinion of the director of the mint, exceed $65,000,000, against $95,000,000 during last year. The loss is about equally divided between the two metals; but the decrease in silver is met by an increased demand from Russia and Spain. The subsidiary coinage of Germany is to be increased. The result is, the price of silver is rapidly advancing; and bullion dealers in San Francisco are unwilling to sell at present quotations. If the production of silver continues to decrease, and the consumption of the metal to increase, there will soon be the greatest conversion of eastern capitalists and money lenders to bi-metalism that the country has ever witnessed. If silver should after awhile outrank gold in value, they would all become silver bugs—silver mono-metalists; for they can be relied on to advocate the dearest kind of money in all weathers and under all circumstances.

The Evening Dispatch.

The new evening paper, the Dispatch, made its appearance yesterday. It is a neat six-column paper well filled with reading matter. The publishers, Messrs. Miller & Dickson, are experienced printers and publishers. Colonel J. H. Martin, formerly of Columbus, and a veteran in Georgia journalism, is the editor. He will be assisted by Mr. Howard Williams, Mr. Bridges Smith, Mr. Cornelius Willingham and Mr. S. T. Jenkins. The latter gentleman will have charge of the agricultural department of the paper. These are all experienced newspaper men, and we welcome them to the field of daily journalism in Atlanta.

It is a difficult matter to satisfy everybody in a city the size of Atlanta. We have not tried to do it. It has been our effort to do what we could to build up Atlanta and to develop the state, and it is a relief to have some one to assist us in it, but both papers and the Post will fail to please all. We have some people in Atlanta that no paper can please and survive. Their footprints can be seen around the grave of every paper that has buried its time and money in our progressive city. We avoid them as a pilot does sand-bars and snags on a river. We commend the new paper to our readers.

The Northeast Passage.

The Swedish explorer who started from Gottenburg on the 4th of July, 1878, has reached Behring's straits, and his vessel, the Vega, is in open water. He has done what no other man has ever succeeded in doing—he has sailed north of Asia from Europe to the open waters of the Pacific. He has demonstrated that there is a shorter way to Cathay, but it remains to be seen whether all his skill and endurance are to be of any practical value. The fact that Professor Nordenskjold was frozen in and delayed until nearly a year had been consumed, is of itself evidence that there is no practicable northeast passage. Arctic navigation is a delusion. Its nine months of wintry nights, its dense fogs, its almost boundless fields of ice, and its unknown storms and currents render it a region unfit for commerce. But the Swedish explorer's achievements are not the less notable on that account. In spite of all difficulties he has found a route from Europe to China, has explored the entire northern coast of Asia, and opened up the trade of a number of great Siberian valleys to Europe. He deserves a place among the world's great explorers. No man of these times has explored more of the unknown, not even Stanley. Two other Arctic expeditions are nearly ready to start for the purpose of supplementing the Swedish navigator's work. Mr. Bennett's "Jeannette" will start from San Francisco with orders to look for Nordenskjold, and push on towards the pole. The other will leave Tromso, in Norway, shortly. It is altogether a private affair. Captain Markham is to command the vessel, which, following Nordenskjold's earlier route of the Kara sea, the coast of Nova Zembla and the sea of Barentz, will endeavor to reach Franz Joseph Land, discovered and named by the last Austrian Arctic expedition, and examine into its practicability as a route for reaching the pole. The failure of so many similar expeditions seems to have only stimulated others to penetrate the heart of the polar mystery.

Justice to the Old Soldiers.

The house committee on invalid pensions will make an effort to secure to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican or Indian wars pensions that they richly deserve. A bill has been prepared, which Chairman Coffroth will present at the earliest opportunity. If the present session should be prolonged a month, the friends of the veterans will endeavor to have it passed before adjournment. As the bill will make no distinction on account of past or present political views, the republicans will doubless oppose it, because in case of its passage an old and crippled soldier of the south might here and there receive a little assistance from it. The chances of an immediate passage of the bill are in this way lessened, but if it halts in this session, it will be pressed duringt the one that begins next December.

The bill directs the secretary of the interior to place on the pension roll the names of surviving officers and enlisted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval services of the United States, who served sixty days in the war of 1846 and 1847 with Mexico; who served thirty days in the Creek war of 1835 and 1836, or in the Florida war with the Seminoles from 1835 to 1842, or in the Black Hawk war of 1832 and were honorably discharged, and such other officers and soldiers and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of congress for any special service in these wars, although their terms of service may have been less than sixty days, and who shall subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men, provided that such widows have not re-married. The act allows a pension of $8 per month, but does not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at that rate, but if his pension is less than that he shall receive enough to make it $8 per month. All persons entitled to the pension shall receive it from the passage of the act during their natural lives. Before a pension is allowed proof shall be submitted of his or her right to it, and any person making a false oath shall be stricken from the roll. The loss of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive a person of the benefits of the act, but other evidence shall be sufficient, and a land warrant granted on account of honorable service shall be taken as sufficient evidence, unless it can be proven that the warrant was fraudulently obtained.

Etna and Vesuvius.

These two neighboring volcanoes—Etna being the greatest in the world—are in eruption, and great streams are pouring out of fresh craters down the populous slopes of the Sicilian mountain. There are at least a hundred villages on the sides of the mountain, although this is the seventy-ninth recorded eruption of Etna. Present indications are that it will be one of the most destructive ever known, but fortunately the villagers have warning and no loss of life is apprehended unless the lava bursts through in unexpected places. The eruption is accompanied by showers of ashes, dense clouds of smoke, darkness, bursting fire-balls, shocks of earthquake, and all the other impressive and terribly grand phenomena of internal fires. These do not greatly terrify the Sicilians; they live in expectation of witnessing them at least once during their lives. The latest recorded eruption of Etna is that mentioned by Drodorus Siculus. The next three are mentioned by Thucydides, and since that time others have occurred at intervals of about twenty years, until they number seventy-nine. The most violent are those of 1169, 1699, 1755, 1792, 1852 and 1868. In 1169 Catania was destroyed, and 15,000 of its inhabitants perished; in 1699 the streams of lava undermined and carried off great hills, on which were new vineyards and cornfields. It destroyed twenty towns and villages, and after a run of fifteen miles, poured into the sea a fiery current six hundred yards wide and forty feet deep. One of the streams of to-day is said to be 230 feet wide and many miles long. The volcano stands on the eastern coast of Sicily, in an isolated position—having a base that is 90 miles in circumference, and a height of 10,874 feet. The summit of the colossal mountain is above the line of vegetation, and when not covered with snow presents a dreary waste of black lava, scoriae and ashes; but lower down there are fields that are productive of corn, oil, wine, fruit and aromatic herbs. Vesuvius, Etna's great rival, is about two hundred miles away, but our dispatches of this morning state that it is also becoming more active. The volcano business is looking up in Italy, and the people in the adjacent towns is correspondingly dejected. The fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum is not forgotten by them.

State Rights and Direct Taxes.

Our esteemed contemporary of the Warrenton Clipper still insists that the recent decision of the treasury officials, in relation to the war-tax imposed upon Georgia, was a blow at the rights of the states, and, in doing so, intimates that THE CONSTITUTION in giving a brief history of direct taxation is inclined to beg the question. The Clipper quotes a paragraph intended to be wholly historical and alludes to it as our "position." Our position is this, that congress has no constitutional power to tax a state in its corporate capacity. So much is certain. In other respects the question of direct taxation is one of construction. The Clipper, instead of arguing the question of construction, makes the point that those who were opposed taxing states in their sovereign capacity were federalists. We think if the editor will examine into the matter a little further, he will perceive that the federalists were in favor of making requisitions upon the states, but this being opposed by the states rights men of that day, the federalists were willing to compromise upon the clause in the constitution which declares that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states. We have not had the opportunity to examine into this, but it is probable that our contemporary will find that the indefiniteness of the clause is the result of a compromise between the federalists and the states rights men. The issue which we started out to argue with our contemporary is that the federal government is not authorized by the constitution to tax states in their corporate capacity even when it becomes absolutely necessary to lay direct taxes. This issue he has not met save in a vague way. Practically, it does not matter what the federalists or the states rights men were in favor of, prior to the adoption of that thoroughly states rights instrument, the constitution. The question is, does the federal organic law authorize congress to tax the states in their corporate capacity? The editor of the Clipper, a states rights man, maintains, if we understand his argument, that if congress is not so authorized, it ought to be. There can be no doubt about two propositions, namely, that congress has power to lay direct taxes, and that the power to tax implies a power to destroy. If congress can tax states as states it can destroy the states. But, while congress has the authority to lay direct taxes, the people have the remedy in their own hands. Congress is their creature. Theoretically, as we have said before, there is no limit to the authority of congress to levy taxes upon the people, because, in one respect, congress is the people, and the people have the right to tax themselves out of house and home, as the saying is. Practically, there is every limit. With respect to the position so vaguely assumed by our contemporary, it is enough to say that congress has never claimed the power to tax a state in its sovereign capacity, nor has it ever attempted to exercise such power. We have thus briefly stated the issue which seems to vex our esteemed contemporary of the Clipper, in the hope that he will defend his position clearly and distinctly, for the question is a very inviting one.

F. WOOD says he isn't going to sail for Europe just yet. This is to be regretted. The democratic party and the whole country can well afford to spare such an aspiring demagogue as F. Wood has proven himself to be.

THE constitution of the United States says congress shall have power to regulate the manner of holding congressional elections. Mr. Hayes contends that congress has no such power and he proceeds, by his vetoes, to regulate such elections himself. Mr. Hayes will be very sorry for himself before he is through with this business.

'LIZA PINKSTON'S Uncle John Sherman seems to stand right in the pathway of the Grant boom.

GENERAL SHIELDS, the only man who ever represented three states in the United States senate, is dead.

WHEN the ways and means committee came to consider the quinine outrage, F. Wood, of New York, was conveniently absent. It is to be hoped that his constituents will confirm his absence by electing him to remain at home. F. Wood is one of the statesmen whose absence cannot be made too conspicuous.

SOME of the organs are getting so they spell caucus with a big C. They have discovered that the democratic caucus is entitled to some consideration.

THE rights of one citizen are as important and as dear to the people as the rights of all. The rights of one state are as important as the rights of the United States. When Georgia says she is opposed to troops at the polls, she means the polls in all the states.

OUR Uncle William Allen rises up and declares that he wants no office of any kind either state or federal. Uncle William has as much as he can do to chew the cud of contentment.

THE Cleveland Herald wants the democrats in congress to give the republicans a rest. And all because the democrats don't want voters at the polls to have arrest.

THE Philadelphia apothecaries have convinced a majority of the members of the ways and means committee that it is their duty to retain the duty on quinine still another season. Meantime, the whole of this outrageous and inhuman tariff—with the exception of the arguments that have probably been used on the committee—goes into the pockets of the apothecaries, and the tax, instead of falling proportionately upon the people, is levied directly on the destitute sick and the fever-stricken who are not only the least able to pay it, but whose calamities should protect them against the ravening bloodsuckers in Philadelphia who have already grown rich by means of a system which, although it is authorized by congressional knaves who are open to bribery, is ten thousand times worse than downright robbery.

THE name of the Georgia congressman who will carry his district for Grant in certain contingencies is still firmly withheld from the public.

IF F. Wood hasn't already purchased his ticket to Europe, there's a party in Philadelphia he might correspond with.

IN 1831 Georgia offered $5,000 for William Lloyd Garrison, and the resolution has never been repealed. If this fact had been generally known, some republican carpetbagger would have walked off with the money several years ago. It is now too late.

SOME of the most prominent machine politicians in the republic are engaged in the melancholy duty of sympathizing with Father Taft, of Ohio.

BILL CHANDLER dearly loves the colored man. It is said he goes off and weeps for the exodusters every day. It is to be feared that Bill and his colleagues haven't made as much money out of this emigration business as they had counted on.

MR. HENDRICKS no doubt feels lonely now. His experience will teach him not to come in conflict hereafter with the programme of wild western editors.

MR. HAYES's hump is very prominent now, but before the country gets through with him and his party, his spinal protuberance can be concealed under a postage stamp.

THE editor of the Burlington Hawkeye admits that he smelled powder during the war. This is too modest by half. From the tone of his editorials, one would infer that he is in the habit of using powder instead of snuff.

IN GENERAL.

—Tilden and Bishop is the latest Ohio idea.

—Boston has a successful school of art needlework.

—London Truth: "There is no more gullible being than your thorough racing man. He will believe anything but the truth."

—Strawberry boxes are always made to fit the price. The bottoms are put up high when the berries are scarce.

—I care not who are the governors of my country, so long as I may be its president. —John Sherman.

—"I can look for no good from the president and his cabinet: they have not got it in them."—Senator Roscoe Conkling in March, 1878.

—"Hang up your 'phone" is the newest slang of the times, for which we are indebted to the Bell telephone. The reply is, "Wait till I strike twice."

—"Where is my boy to-night?" is the title of a touching new song. We don't know which is his favorite gate.—Boston Post.

—Springfield, Mass., is thinking of asking some southern man like Wade Hampton or Lamar to deliver the fourth of July oration there.

—An advertisement for 500 cats appeared in a Jacksonville, Fla., paper. They were needed to feed the largest alligator that had been caught since 1860.

—Of the cardinals recently created by Pope Leo XIII., the cardinal Zigliara is the youngest now wearing the purple. He is the son of a poor sailor and is but forty-five years old.

—The Missouri legislator gets only a dollar a day; so they have brief legislative sessions in Missouri, and the people are rapidly getting rich and happy.—Buffalo Express.

—Now Mars doth wince, and all the dogs of war do howl disconsolate. McCrary hath scabbarded his sword to wrap his peaceful parts in gentle ermine.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—One of the darkest pictures in New York is Keppler, the cartoonist of Puck. He has black hair, black moustache, black goatee, wears a black hat and a black suit. His pictures are lively enough, however.

—Charles Foster is the son of Charles W. Foster, who went from Massachusetts and became a country merchant, half a century ago. His son is the creator of the hamlet of Fostoria, where he lives.

—Among the other thoughtful and generous bequests of the late Judge Packer, of Pennsylvania was one of $4,000 for Washington college at Lexington, Virginia. A bond for $1,000 which the testator held against the same institution is cancelled.

—Three presidents have gone from the state department to the white house, Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams, and another, Buchanan, after an interval of private life, but none from any other cabinet office. Still Sherman is probably not discouraged. Every election almost makes some new precedent.

—The comedy of "Our Boys" has been played one thousand three hundred and fifty times consecutively at a London theater, and will soon be followed by "Our Girls." It is different in this country. Here our girls are followed by our boys. But perhaps it is leap year in England.—Norristown Herald.

—Victor Hugo, Edmond About, Alexander Dumas, Ivan Tourgueneff, Castelar, Belot, Zola, Mendes Leal, together with upwards of 200 known men of letters from France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Spain, Belgium, even from the Brazils and San Salvador, are to hold a congress on author's rights, next month, in London.

—Here is a bad story, and it is a true one: In the course of a case which was recently tried, the public prosecutor asked one of the witnesses, a young girl, to what religion she belonged. The girl hesitated to answer, when her mother, who was seated among the spectators, sung out: "She's a mixture, your honor, her father's a Catholic and I'm a Protestant."

—By the death of his sister Vice-President Wheeler is left entirely alone in the world, without family, his wife having died at Washington in 1875 and no children ever having been born to him, and without kin except a solitary cousin, a clergyman, of Pitsburg, who discovered his relationship during the presidential campaign of 1876.

—Lady Dudley's children's party on the 7th of May in London is said to have been one of the prettiest sights ever seen. "The princess of Wales was there with her two little girls, and so were all the pretty women who had a child of any sort to bring." The dance was led by the hostess' eldest boy, Lord Ednam, and the princess of Wales' daughter Victoria.

—It is rumored that the profits of J. H. Haverly for the season of 1878-79 are $130,000; Mary Anderson, $85,000; A. M. Palmer, $32,000; Fanny Davenport, $30 000; Dion Boucicault, $65,000; Harrigan & Hart, $40,000; John McCullough, $25,000; Modjeska, $20,000; H. J. Sargent, $30,000; Lawrence Barrett, $8,000; J. K. Emmet, $28,000; Colonel Mapleson, $30,000; John T. Raymond, $12,000.

—Andrew Hickenlooper, republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, is a native of the state and about forty-three years of age. When the war broke out he recruited an artillery company under the auspices of General Fremont and for a time was commandant of artillery at Jefferson City, Missouri. He subsequently saw much active service in the south and was made brigadier general by brevet on the recommendation of General F. P. Blair and others.

—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has settled the difficulty he had with the Cumberland county agricultural society of Maryland, because of his failure to lecture last fall at the fair, according to contract, after they had spent a large sum in advertising him. The society instructed its officers to sue Beecher for $10,000 damages. At length Mr. Beecher offered to settle the case by giving a lecture this fall, and it is understood that his offer was accepted on the condition that the lecturer was to get no fee.

—Major Cavagnari, the distinguished Indian officer, who negotiated the terms of peace with Yakoob Khan at Gundamak, is an Englishman by birth, his father having been a Genoese, who came to settle in London from the north of Italy, after the overthrow of the French empire. He entered the military service of the East India company in April, 1858. For his services on the frontier he was recommended by Lord Mayo for a companionship in the Order of the Star of India, which decoration was conferred on him on January 1, 1877. He was last year appointed second member of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission to Cabul.

Hill and Blaine.

New York Star.

Every time that Mr. Blaine trips up on Ben Hill the gentleman from Maine gets badly disfigured. He ought to carry an air-cushion to soften his fall.

Philadelphia Times.

Once in about so often Blaine, of Maine, and Hill, of Georgia, have to fall foul of each other. Hill has been absent from the senate for about a fortnight as counsel in a notable trial in his state, and not much time was allowed to elapse after his return before he was again engaged with his old time antagonist. It was over the question of the freedom of elections in Georgia. The Maine senator claimed that the absence of republican opposition last fall in several districts where a large republican vote was polled in 1876 was only because they did not dare to run candidates. Mr. Hill, of course, denied the charge and declared that the insinuations had no support but Mr. Blaine's statement, "which is no support at all." The able statesman exchanged some further compliments and then the performance was concluded—or rather the curtain was rung down upon another act of a performance which will undoubtedly be continued as long as the two actors continue their sensational engagement.

Washington dispatch to Boston Globe.

The memorial of the Rhode Island veterans was the cause of quite a lively political sparring match in the senate this morning. The sectional senator from Maine made it the text of another Don Quixote assault upon the south, and came out of it badly worsted by Senators Ben Hill, Beck and Vance. Blaine's exhibition of himself to-day was the silliest yet. He had collated some experts' figures showing as the result of congressional elections in certain southern districts that a larger vote was cast for a republican in 1876 than the successful democrat received in 1878. On the strength of this he asserted that in these districts the republicans were not allowed to vote, especially designating certain districts in Georgia. Ben Hill courteously explained that in 1876 there was a full test of the strength of the two parties and the democrats voted so decidedly a majority that in 1878 there was no opposition. Blaine reiterated and reiterated his previous assertion, each time more offensively, until finally Hill disdained to argue with him, and after asserting broadly that any man who wanted to could run for congress in Georgia, and any man who wanted to could vote in Georgia, contented himself by remarking very politely, but very positively, after each new assertion by Blaine, that the statement was untrue. Finally Blaine began to realize that he was not making much capital out of Hill and began to repeat his assertion as to other states. Beck and Vance, each in turn, knocked him over by reading a few figures showing that all the districts he alluded to were strongly democratic on a full vote; and finally Beck, in a fit of disgust, told Blaine his argument was nonsense.

What Republicanism Is.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The republican party, unlike that superb epigram, "Invincible in peace, invisible in war," is in war for peace and in peace for war.

In 1861 it was for the preservation of the union and restoration of peace.

In 1864 its chief claim for Lincoln was that it had brought the country so much nearer to peace.

In 1868 it elected Grant because he had succeeded in giving the country peace upon no other platform than "Let us have peace."

Well, for fourteen long and trying years peace has reigned all over the south. Not a shadow of resistance to the national flag occurred anywhere during all that time and in spite of all the provocations.

Yet there is no peace. The republican party chiefs insist upon war. The union must be divided again by sectional lines. National harmony must be destroyed again by the bloody shirt. The terrible memories of the war must be revived again by an appeal to the "war feeling" of the north.

Why?

Because real peace and national harmony would mean the end of republican power.

Work Before Adjournment.

New York World.

Congress cannot adjourn till it makes a faithful effort to correct the federal election laws in these five particulars at least:

1. Rescue the federal courts from the discreditable work of overseeing elections. Judicial functions can only begin when "a case" is judicially presented.

2. Restrict federal supervision to congress and to the ballot-box which contains such ballots.

3. No arrests by federal power on a voting day of men attempting to vote can be permitted to deprive the persons arrested of any right to deposit a ballot which the state law gives them.

4. No supervisor or deputy marshal can hold any other federal office or a state office, or be a candidate for any office whatever at the poll which he supervises or guards.

5. The entire amount of fees or emoluments of any chief supervisor or commissioner in any one year to be paid by the federal government for election business shall not exceed $500.

The Grant "Movement."

New York Herald.

It is a fashion to say that the folly of the democrats gives the Grant movement a possibility of success. This is nonsense; the folly of the democrats increases the hopes of the republicans, and the better the chances are of republican success in 1880 the more futile will be all the efforts of the patriots who conceal their ambitions behind General Grant. If the republican party may fairly hope to win next year its leaders will strive for the nomination and laugh the Grant movement out of the convention. If, on the contrary, the republican leaders believe themselves sure to lose, they may undoubtedly think it well enough to allow the Grant people to have their way, and by defeat, clear the track of them permanently. It will not take General Grant long to see this when he returns next month, and he is hardly the man to allow himself to be soused.

A Bad Cargo.

St. Louis Republican.

When the north is willing to admit, what is undeniably true, that slavery was as much a northern as a southern production, and that pecuniary consideration, and not the promptings of conscience banished it from the northern states—then, and not before, will there be a genuine and lasting union. Never did ship sail the sea with such a cargo of curses as that dismal bark which brought the first load of Africans to America. Pandora's box was a casket of jewels compared to her. From that wretched seed what a harvest of sin and sorrow, hatred and blood has sprung! Twenty-five years of jealousy, distrust and bitterness between citizens of a common country; then four years of fraternal war; then eleven years of misrule worse than war; then a few months of peace, then a renewal of the old jealousy, distrust and bitterness: preparing the way for—what?

Our Baby Bonds Abroad.

New Orleans Democrat.

The Georgia baby bonds are not only popular in that state, but are being bought up for investment abroad. For this purpose they are being brought into this city. Yesterday one of our cotton press proprietors received $500 in these bonds, which are to be turned over to his employees, who intend to retain them, instead of placing an equivalent amount in savings banks. This is an indication that should not be lost sight of by the convention. A small bond, properly secured, would speedily become as popular in Louisiana as in Georgia, and would soon come to be looked on as a great public convenience, as well as a safe and profitable investment for small savings.

Their Clustering Years.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Tom Ewing is fifty.
Judge Taft is sixty-nine.
Charley Foster is fifty-one.
Governor Bishop is sixty-seven.
Stanley Matthews is fifty-five.
Senator Thurman is sixty-seven.
General Garfield is forty-eight.
Secretary Sherman is fifty-six.
Americus V. Rice is only forty-four.
Lewis Seasongood is sweet sixteen.

The Markets and The Constitution.

De Kalb County News.

For some days we have noticed a marked improvement in the market report of THE CONSTITUTION. About three columns of that paper are now devoted to a complete report with valuable comments on the condition of the markets. The price of every conceivable article is quoted correctly each day. The condition of the market, the probable changes that will occur, etc., are so fully set forth that it makes up a very important part of the paper.

The People's Boom.

New York Sun.

After the Grant boom, the Sherman boom and all the other booms have boomed themselves out, the people will do a little booming on their own account at the ballot boxes. That is the kind of boom that counts in this country; at least, that used to count before the era of bayonets at the polls, returning boards, visiting statesmen, forged electoral certificates, and eight-to-seven electoral commissions.

To-Morrow's Convention.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

It would really be too bad, after setting the day and making all the preparations, if the confederate-democratic-greenback nuptials did not come off at all. And it is by no means certain that they will. The greenback maiden is becoming prodigiously coy of late, and just as likely as not she will back out just when Priest Jongee gets ready to read the wedding service.

Grow Looming Up for the Cabinet.

Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

It was intimated in high official circles to-day that in the event of a cabinet minister being selected from Pennsylvania to succeed Mr. McCrary as secretary of war, it was not likely to be ex Governor Hartranft or Mr. MacVeagh, but most likely to be ex-Speaker Grow. It was observed in the same connection that Mr. Grow had been an early and uncompromising friend of the administration.

A Little Awkward for Chawley.

New York World.

Running as a pseudo stalwart Mr. Foster will have to repudiate and "spit upon" everything which he said as a moderate after his famous visit to Louisiana, while, as the platform commits the poor man to the position that Grant was right and Mr. Hayes wrong in 1876, he must explain why he labored as Mr. Hayes's confidential agent to undo Grant's work at the south.

To-Morrow.

Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

The nominee of the democratic convention of Wednesday, then, is bound to be either Thurman or Bishop: the former, if he will accept the proffered honor, the latter if he will not. But from present drift of sentiment it is safe to assume, at least, that the ticket will be "Thurman and Ewing" or "Thurman and Rice."

Fun in Prospect.

Philadelphia Times.

When the Ohio campaign gets fairly open, there is going to be a life and death struggle between Foster's Louisiana report and the platform on which he is running for governor. It will be a very interesting collision.

John Sherman's Stronghold.

Chicago Times.

The custom-house is mighty and must prevail. Father Taft butted his old head against it, and was knocked senseless. John Sherman, by the grace of federal patronage is Ohio's favorite son.

When Taft's Turn Comes.

Detroit Free Press.

Hayes, Sherman, Garfield, Keifer and Foster proved too many when they jumped on Taft all at once. But when the Grant-Taft men jump on Foster, the latter will know how it feels.

Hayes's Best.

Washington Post.

By all odds, the most impressive of Mr. Hayes's vetoes was the one he applied to Taft.

Sound On One Thing.

Chicago Times.

The Ohio platform fought shy of the silver question, but it was sound on the brigadiers.

Making Hay in the Sun.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Charley Foster is in New York receiving congratulations while he can.

A Short-Lived Boom.

Denver Tribune, rep.

The gentle daisies are blooming over the David Davis boom.

The Voice of Summer.

I come—I come! Ye have called me long.
I come as the boarder who hears the gong.
Ye may trace my steps by the forest stirred,
By the cry of "Judgment!" and "Out on third!"
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass,
And tom-cats assembled in nightly mass.

I have looked on the hills of the stormy north,
And the linen suit has been trotted forth;
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
With his cheese and crackers, and rye whiskee;
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And bonnets are higher than ever was seen.

Away from the dwellings of careworn men,
Who insist on a rent for their dismal den—
Away from the chamber and silent hearth,
And flee to the garden of beer and mirth!
The branches thrill to the wildwood strains,
And the doctor treateth our aches and pains.

Come forth, O ye children of gladness, come!
Make yourself numerous as a busted thumb,
Ye of the rose-lip and dew-bright eye,
Come forth to meet me—O my! O my!
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE SCALP.

LOSS OF HAIR.

Loss of Hair in thousands of cases is due entirely to some form of scalp disease. Seventy-five per cent of the number of bald heads might be covered with hair by a judicious use of Cuticura, assisted by Cuticura Soap. It is the most agreeable as well as the most effective hair restorer ever produced by man. It is medicinal in the truest sense of the word. All others are some oleaginous mixture or poisonous dyes. None but Cuticura possesses the specific medical properties that enable it to cure all itching and scaly diseases that inflame and irritate the scalp and hair glands and tubes, causing premature baldness. Medium doses of the Cuticura Resolvent will purify the oil and sweat glands of the virus of scrofulous humor of the blood and insure a permanent cure, when taken in connection with the outward application of Cuticura.

SALT RHEUM & DANDRUFF

Cured that several physicians had failed to treat successfully.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I have had the Salt Rheum on my head and all through my hair, also on my legs, for the past four years, having suffered exceedingly with it. The dandruff falling from my hair was very annoying. I consulted several distinguished physicians in regard to it, and have taken their prescriptions as ordered but did not find any cure and but little relief. I was told by many persons who have the Salt Rheum, and who have been doctored for years, that there was no cure for it; that it was in the blood, and should always have it, and I was almost inclined to agree with them, but a friend wanted me try Cuticura, made by your firm. I did, and to my astonishment, in less than three weeks my head was entirely free from all Salt Rheum and Dandruff, and I cannot see any appearance of Salt Rheum on my person. I think it a wonderful remedy.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE A. MUDGE.
Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 6, 1879.

HUMOR OF THE SCALP.

That was destroying the Hair cured with one box of CUTICURA.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—I want to tell you what Cuticura has done for me. About ten years ago my hair began falling out, caused by Humor of the Scalp. I tried various remedies, too numerous to mention, without relief, until I began using Cuticura, one box of which has entirely cured me and new hair is beginning to grow.

Respectfully,
MRS. O. J. ROOT,
897 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1878.

We know the above to be true.
MARY E. TOWNSEND, 412 W. Jackson St.
MRS. C. A. GRAY, 341 Fulton St.

SCALD HEAD

For Nine Years cured when all other Remedies Failed.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—Since July last I have been using your Cuticura for Scald Head, and it has cured me when all medicines that I have taken for nine years did no good. I am now using it as a hair dressing, but my head is well. It keeps the hair in very nice condition.

Yours truly,
H. A. RAYMOND,
Auditor Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw R. R. Jackson, Mich., Dec. 20, 1878.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS Instantly they banish Pain and Weakness, rouse the dormant Muscles into new life, stimulate the Liver and Kidneys, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Billous Colic, Cramps and Pains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Weak Spine, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Ague and Liver Pains.

june1 d3t sun fri tues &wky june3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTTS' PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Office 53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

0 feb13dlythur sat tues & wly fol read mat

A BILL,

TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND AN Act entitled An Act to establish a New Charter for the city of Atlanta, approved February 28th, 1874, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, so far as to make it legal for a person holding the office of City Assessor, provided for in Section 80 of said original Act to also hold the office of Tax Receiver and Collector provided [illegible] Act.

Notice is given that a bill having the above title will be introduced into the adjourned session of the General Assembly of Georgia in July next. This May 31 1879.
B. B. CREW,
ED. A. WERNER.
june3 d1t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE next adjourned session of the Legislature of this State to be held in July of this year, application will be made for the passage of a law of the following title:

"A BILL,"

To be entitled An Act to authorize the Ordinary of Fulton county to enter into a contract with the owner of the "Abstract of Title" of Fulton county, to furnish said abstract books and keep up the same for the benefit of the people of said county.

HOPKINS & GLENN,
W. F. WRIGHT,
E. N. BROYLES,
B. H. HILL, Jr.,
JOHN A. WIMPY.
june3 d1t

SPECIAL BILL.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN "ACT FOR THE relief of John Jones, late Treasurer of the State of Georgia, from a judgment rendered against him and his securities in Fulton Superior Court, at the Spring term, 1879, in favor of the State of Georgia."

This is to give notice that I shall apply to the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, at its session in July next, for the passage of a Special Bill with the above title.

JOHN JONES,
Late Treasurer.
June 2d, 1879.
june3 d4t

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, AS REQUIRED by the Constitution and Laws of this State, that at the next adjourned session of the General Assembly of this State, to be held in July next, commencing the first Wednesday in said month, application will be made for the passage of a certain law of the following title: A bill to be entitled An Act to amend An Act entitled "An Act to establish a City Court in the city of Atlanta," and more particularly to regulate the payment of the insolvent costs, heretofore accrued, of the several officers of the said City Court, and to authorize and prescribe for the allowance and receipt of the several claims of the said officers on account of insolvent costs due to them, when duly authenticated as prescribed by law, in payment of taxes and other claims due to the State.

This notice is given in pursuance of law and for the purposes herein declared.

HOWARD VAN EPPS,
Solicitor General City Court of Atlanta, for the officers of said City Court.
000 june3 dlaw4w tues

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Julius M. Alexander and Jacob C. Alexander, under the firm name of J. M. Alexander & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. Alexander succeeds to the business, and he alone is authorized to use the firm name or collect its assets.

J. M. ALEXANDER,
J. C. ALEXANDER.
This June 2, 1879.
000 june3 d1f

CAMPBELL COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be sold before the Court-house door in the town of Fairburn, Campbell county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July next, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: Lots and parts of lots of land numbers twenty-one [21], twenty-two [22], twenty-three [23] and twenty four [24], lying and being in the 9th district of originally Coweta, now Campbell county, Georgia, containing in all [450] four hundred and fifty acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of John W. Nelms, [who holds a bond for titles from Alfred Austell, the purchase money has been partially paid; the entire interest of said Nelms in said land will be sold] by virtue of and to satisfy a Justice Court fi. fa. issued from the Justice Court of the 1234th District, G. M., of Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of J. M. Alexander & Co. vs. J. W. Nelms, surviving partner of Nelms & Cochran. Property pointed out by J. T. Glenn, Attorney. Levy made and returned to me by S. W. Reynolds, L. C. This May 31st, 1879.

JOHN L. CAMP,
Sheriff C. C.
000 june3 wtd

FAYETTE COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES for July.—Will be sold before the court-house door in the town of Fayetteville, Fayette county, Georgia, within the lawful hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in July next, the following property, to-wit:

One half interest of the undivided fifty acres of land, in the northeast corner of lot of land number one hundred and seventy-two, in the upper Seventh District of said Fayette county. Levied on as the property of J. L. Smith, by W. P. Head, Lawful Constable, under and by virtue of a fi. fa. issued from the Justices Court of the 645th District, G. M., of Coweta county, in favor of Levi Ballard against J. L. Smith.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, the following, to wit: Forty-five acres of land in the southwest corner of lot of land number two hundred and thirty-one, in the Thirteenth district of said Fayette county. Levied on as the property of W. S. Milner, under and by virtue of a mortgage fi. fa. issued from the Superior Court of Fayette county in favor of W. H. Brotherton [the same being a mortgage fi. fa. and said property being pointed out therein] against W. S. Milner. May 28th, 1879.

J. M. CARLILE,
Sheriff Fayette county.
000 june3 wtds

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger schedule will be operated.

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta... 7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta... 9 45 a m
Ar. Athens... 3 30 p m	" Macon... 7 10 a m
" Washig'n 2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e 9 08 a m
" Camak... 1 08 p m	" Camak... 11 41 a m
" Milled've 3 30 p m	" Washig'n... 10 45 a m
Ar. Macon... 5 20 p m	" Athens... 9 15 a m
" Augusta... 3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta... 5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta...5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington. 5 25 a m
Ar. Covington..8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta... 7 49 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta....6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta....6 30 p m
Ar. Augusta ..6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta ...5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.
E. R. DORSEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 eb5d&wly

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1870, on it. No others genuine.

ANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
Dap10 d&w til aug

H. CRANSTON & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,
41 ALABAMA STREET.

AGENTS FOR THE GEO. FOX STARCH Manufacturing Co., the Miama Oil and Soap Manufacturing Co. Chicago Quotations, Spot and Futures of Meat and Grain received every hour. Futures a Specialty. "Confidential."
2mlyd

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR

—WILL—

SELL TO-DAY AT CITY HALL,

The Gunby Property,

AS PER LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT. ALSO,

The Arnold Property,

ON HOUSTON STREET, AS PER LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT. ALSO,

The Young Property,

AS PER ADVERTISEMENT. june3 d1t

G. W. ADAIR .... Auctioneer.

Young Property.

I WILL SELL AT THE CITY HALL ON THE first Tuesday in June, as per plat, 5 VACANT LOTS, Nos. 27, 29, 30, each 72x142 feet on Connally street. Also, Nos. 35 and 36, 72x142 feet on Kelly street. All of Old Fair Ground survey in the Third Ward.

These lots lay well. Examine them, and attend the sale, which will be absolute and for Cash.

G. W. ADAIR.
314 may18 d1t—18, 25 and june 1, 3.

G. W. ADAIR .... Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold at the court-house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday of June next, within the hours of public legal sale, the one undivided one-half interest of William T. Gunby, deceased, in the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, on the west side of the Western and Atlantic railroad, bounded on the east by the old Monroe railroad right-of-way, north by a street running between said lot and the Atlanta Gas Works, west by Ad Clark's 1 t, and south by the lots of Winship & Bro. and others—containing one and one-half acres, more or less. Also, a lot in the city of Atlanta, on Marietta street, commencing at the point where the fence built by Garwood intersects said street, running along said street sixty-six feet, thence along Garwood's line to Plum street, thence along Plum street sixty six feet to the fence built by Garwood, thence along said fence to the starting point. Also, a lot in the city of Atlanta, and known in the sub-division of the Rawson block, on Frazier street, as lot No. 29, fronting west on Reed street forty-three feet, and running back east ninety feet, and being a part of land lot 53.

Terms: Half cash, balance six and twelve months, with eight per cent interest. Bond for titles until last note is paid.

By authority, I further state that Geo. W. D. Cook, who owns the other undivided one half interest in said lands, will consent to sell his said interest, at the same time and place, and upon the same terms.

GEORGE WINSHIP,
Administrator of Wm. T. Gunby, deceased.
4 may4 lawtw

A Home in the Mountains for Sale.

THE OLD WALBURG PLACE NEAR Clarkesville, six miles from nearest depot on Air-Line Railway, in Habersham county, Georgia. Seven hundred and forty acres land, part creek bottom, under good cultivation. Good Dwelling, Barn, Stables and Servants' Houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to

ROBT. W. ROBERTSON,
Augusta, Ga.
413 apr22 d3m tues thur sat

G. W. ADAIR .... Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Court of Ordinary of Clayton county, Georgia, will be sold before the court-house door of the county of Fulton, Ga., within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in June, 1879, to the highest bidder, the following described House and Lot, belonging to the estate of F. M. Arnold, deceased, lying and situate in city of Atlanta, Ga., and known in the plan of said city as the east half of city lot No. 1 8, in block 24, and being a part of land lot 51, in 14th district of now Fulton county, fronting on Houston street about 100 feet and running back north about 200 feet, containing one-half acre, more or less. Terms cash.

PARK W. ARNOLD,
Administrator of Estate of F. M. Arnold.
37 may4 dlaw4w

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

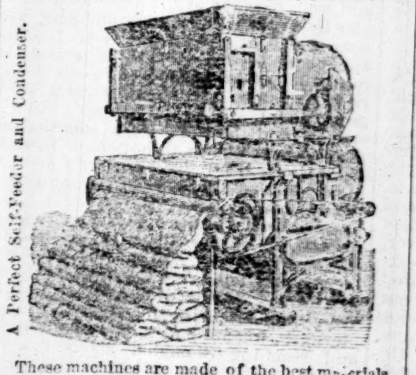
10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

BROWN COTTON GIN.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.


A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers, Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. Special terms to cash purchasers. Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at Columbus, Georgia, under the firm name of E. T. Taylor & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO.
Atlanta, Ga.
1 aor

HIGH SCHOOL LECTURES.

2d LECTURE..................By Dr. H. V. M. MILLER.
FRIDAY, MAY 30.
Subject—JENKINS'S EAR.
3d LECTURE..................Dr. A. W. CALHOUN.
FRIDAY, JUNE 6.
Subject—THE EYE.
4th LECTURE..................Dr. A. J. BATTLE.
FRIDAY, JUNE 13.
Subject—IMAGINATION.
5th LECTURE..................Dr. LIPSCOMB.
FRIDAY, JUNE 20.
Subject—SHAKSPEARE.

Tickets, 25 cents. To be had at the Bookstores, or of students of the High Schools.
543 may27 d3w tues fri sun

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT TO COOK and do general house-work. Apply immediately, with good references, at 26 Luckie street. White preferred. 000 june3 d2t

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH WHO understands ironing top and no-top Vehicles Apply to A. T. Finney. june2 d1t

A FRENCH LADY, ALREADY OF A CERtain age, wants a situation in a family. She offers to give French and German lessons, Painting, Drawing, Needle-work, and to help the lady of the house. Address Miss E. Sterchi, 292 Jones street. 481 may24 d2w

WANTED—FOR IMPROVEMENT ON GILT-edge property for twelve months, twenty-five hundred dollars. Will pay 10 per cent per annum and give first mortgage on property, now worth with the improvements now on them $7,000. Call at this office. 677 june1 d3t sun tues sat

MERCHANTS OR OTHERS NEEDING THE occasional assistance of a Practical Book-keeper, can secure same by addressing "Accountant," Box 27, City. Pay reasonable. Old accounts in a tangled condition straightened up and satisfactorily adjusted. 629 june1 d t

WANTED: A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to take effect 1st September. Have had an experience of five years in the general mercantile business. Writes an elegant hand and is a good book-keeper. Can loan employer $400. Can give good references. Address at once Box 119, Greenville, S. C. 641 june1 2t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES AT 98 Peters street. Also, Store House for Rent. Apply at premises. june3 d1t

JUST RECEIVED BY T. R. RIPLEY, A NICE supply of Hall Lamps, Wire Dish Covers, etc. Cheap. 89 Whitehall street. june3 d1t

FINE IMPROVED FLOOD CALVES FOR sale. I have for sale on my plantation in Tennessee 15 or 20 bull and heifer calves—the get of my full blooded short horn bull, Duke of Wellington; weighs when fat about 2,500 pounds; and from my bull Andrew Jackson, mixed blood, short horn; weighs about 1,600 pounds. This is the best stock we have tried in Tennessee to cross our native stock to increase the size. Every man who is raising cattle for beef ought to try this stock. He would, with ordinary luck, in few years be astonished at the increased size of his herd. Correspondence solicited. H. T. Cox, 9 Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. 639 june3 d1t

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH (Collie) shepherd pups, fine specimens, bearing all the characteristic marks of the breed. Being very intelligent, they require but little training. Address, Tom. Ware, East Point, Ga. 638 jun1 d t

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAFE (MARvin's make) 24 by 36 inches. Apply to Walton, Whann & Co., No. 40 S. Broad St., Atlanta. 481 may24 dtf

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—COTTAGE No. 98 WALTON street, containing 7 rooms and kitchen. Apply to W. L. Shumate, 8½ Marietta street. 000 june3 dtf

FOR RENT TILL 1st OCTOBER—A SEVEN room House, nicely furnished, with 2 room kitchen. Has front and rear Piazza, plenty of flowers and a well of good water, in good neighborhood and convenient to street car line on Peachtree street. G. W. Adair. 615 may31 d t

PART OF A DESIRABLE STORE FOR RENT. Apply to T. W. Heald, 31 Whitehall street. 503 may27 dtf

FOR RENT.—NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, NO. 182 Forsyth street, near Brotherton. Elegantly finished and plenty closets. Gas, hot and cold water throughout. Apply at 26 South Forsyth street, or to A. Haas & Bro., Dodd Building. may7dtop

FOR RENT—THE STORE No. 35 BROAD street is for rent. Apply to J. W. English. 553 apr 0 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

FLOWERS AT AUCTION BY E. H. OLCOTT & Co. We will sell on Wednesday next, 9½ o'clock, splendid variety of Hot-house Plants from the garden of A. Lambert. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend sale. 687 june1 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPARKLING SCOTCH ALE IN PINTS AT $1.25; in Half Pints at 60 cents a dozen, delivered to your house free, by Wm. Rich, 91 south Broad street. 670 june1 d3t

SOMETHING NEW—FLORIDA JEWELRY—A large and elegant stock of Alligator Tooth and Sea Bean Jewelry, can be seen Monday, June 2d, at Er Lawshe's jewelry store, 47 Whitehall street. Atlanta, Ga. 640 june1 1t

PURE LIQUOR FOR FAMILY AND MEDICINAL use. New Sweet Pot S O Brandy by the gallon, $1 50; quart, 75 cents, at Wm. Rich's No. 91 South Broad street 670 june1 d3t

ORDER OF J. M. LEE, LEMONS, ORANGES, Apples, Cocoanuts, Peanuts, Grain, Hay, Flour, Meal, Provisions, Produce, etc. Good goods at lowest prices guaranteed. may31 d2w

BOARDING.

NEW YORK BOARD—GOOD LOCALITY, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Elevated Railroad, and on car and omnibus routes. Rooms en suite and single; excellent table. Special terms for the Summer, in the houses Nos. 128, 130, 132 and, 134 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Address Mrs. T. B. Richards, No. 130 West Twenty-third street, New York. 445 may20 d&w tues sat

New or Old Blinds Fitted With

DEABORN'S

BLIND AWNING TUREXSFL

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known. Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER CO., Boston, Mass.
apr6 d2taw3m tues thur

SSS

AUGUSTA, GA., May 26, 1879.
Your S. S. S. is selling very well, and is highly spoken of by those who have used it.
W. H. TUTT & REMSEN.

ALBANY, GA., May 24, 1879.
We have sold about a gross of your S. S. S. All speak well of it.
L. E. & H. E. WELCH.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 24, 1879.
I have sold 3½ dozen of your S. S. S. and sales increasing.
OCEOLA BUTLER.

QUINCY, FLA., May 26, 1879.
Your S. S. S. has given satisfaction in every case.
SANFORD & MAY.

All inquiries and orders should be addressed to
J. W. RANKIN,
Secretary Swift Specific Co.,
Key Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Buy the Best.

THE ST. LOUIS STRICTLY PURE WHITE Lead is equal to any article of like character; is ALWAYS good. Do not be deceived by imitations.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Sole Agents.
332feb16 d1m june—

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections at Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Marys, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Griffin is fond of the military.

—Carnesville wants railway connection with the Elberton Air-Line.

—The Savannah crab doesn't mingle with ice-cream.

—The man in the moon will be full again to-night.

—Eatonton wants to see how Henry Grady builds the "Patchwork Palace."

—The measles are playing an engagement in White county.

—The Toccoa Herald will shortly be enlarged and improved.

—Willingham has been nominated for governor by the North Georgian.

—Schley county expects her wheat crop to be very large.

—Americus is reaching out for river navigation.

—The Albany Advertiser thinks the fruit prospect in that section is poor.

—Lumpkin is poisoning her most valuable curs. This is perhaps better than muzzling the sheep.

—Mr. F. L. Bridges, of Dougherty county, was represented at the Albany fair by a collection of ripe peaches.

—Dr. Jim Gray has contributed ten pounds of fat to the climate that is created by an ice-cream soiree.

—Eatonton has organized a dramatic and literary club, a fact that is due, no doubt, to the energy of Mr. Alonzo Reid.

—Atlanta editors visit their friends in all portions of the state Sundays. When the weather gets warmer they will begin to carry lunch-baskets.

—Ed. Hicks, of Macon, has a twin kitten with one head, eight legs and two tails. The kitten is the product of Houston county, and is preserved in alcohol.

—The Oglethorpe Echo says there are wild in that county spotted rabbits, white rats, cream-colored crows, and a white sparrow. These curiosities have all been seen and reported to Gantt.

—Eatonton will introduce two local bills in the next legislature—one to amend and revise the several acts granting corporate authority to that town, and the other to create a city government in lieu of the present town government.

—The editor of the Dahlonega Signal was shown last Thursday evening by Messrs. C. M. Moore and E. V. Mullinax a nugget of pure gold weighing 24 pennyweights and 18 grains, which they found at their mine about three-quarters of a mile from town, on what is known as the Tan-Yard branch.

—Conyers Examiner: An article appeared in the Conyers Weekly of last week, tending to lead the public to believe that a respectable white lady of this community had eloped with a negro. Such would be a wrong interpretation of the article referred to. The couple our cotemporary had reference to were colored individuals.

—The Clipper says thirty-nine persons have joined the two churches in Thomson at the revival which has been going on there for several days, and the McDuffie Journal in giving this news says that brotherly feeling pervades both churches, and it is to be hoped no sectarian feeling will ever be sprung again. Many converts are from the ranks of the worst men. Profane swearing, hitherto so much indulged in, is now rare.

—Oglethorpe Echo: We have more than once alluded to the extermination of the beautiful and valuable chestnut tree from our forests. Their decay began about six years ago, and you may now travel all day without seeing one that has not been stricken with the blight. Their white bodies can be seen on every hand, but it is the rarest thing for a green leaf to spring from their blasted trunks. The cause of their decay is said to be the neglect to burn off woods and thus destroy a small worm that bores into and kills these trees. In ye olden time our woods were fired regularly every spring, and then the chestnut was known to flourish and yield immense crops of fruit.

—The Bainbridge Democrat says that Mr. H. F. Gaulding has a little daughter eleven years old to whose nerve and courage he is indebted for the life of his three year old boy. The circumstances were briefly these: The boy was playing by the cistern in Mr. G.'s yard. There was a plank off, and through this aperture the little fellow fell. He caught a plank, however, in falling and held for some time before he was discovered. But his hold weakened and with a splash he fell into the cistern. His sister saw and appreciated the situation. Most girls would have screamed and run off in quest of help. Not so with this little girl. The scream and struggles for life of her baby-brother gave her the strength and courage of a man. She saw a ladder, and with all her might she dragged it to and placed it in the cistern, and then went down into the water, reached out and caught her brother just in time to save him from a watery grave. By this time help arrived, and both were landed safely from their perilous position. All honor to this little heroine! May she live long to illustrate the true nobility of womanhood.

Dahlonega Signal: Mr. Allen, one of the leading citizens of Fannin county, was on a visit to his farm, some distance from home on last Friday accompanied by his daughter, a maiden of fifteen years. As nightfall approached Miss Allen mounted a mule and set out on her return home alone. After proceeding a short distance she stopped at the ford of a creek to water the animal, when a little boy standing near by tossed a stone in the water which frightened the mule so that it threw its fair rider violently to the ground and began furiously kicking, killing the young lady instantly and terribly mangling her person. The sad and untimely death of Miss Allen cast a gloom of sorrow over the community in which she lived.

—Columbus Enquirer-Sun, of Sunday: Last night, about 10 o'clock, a negro came running up to one of the officers saying "a negro was cut all to pieces in Cooleyville—a little village just outside of the city and beyond the brick-yard. An Enquirer-Sun reporter repaired to the place, and found that the deed had been committed in the house of Sarah Tice, a white woman, who told the following story of the deceased and the deed: Matt Leonard, the deceased, came to her house about three weeks ago, saying he had no place to keep his effects, and if she would take care of them he would pay her for it. She took them. He worked at different places in the country, and was gone sometimes a week at a time. He last worked for a Mr. Cook; was a fiddler, and not a "fighting man." She did not know where he came from when he came to her house. That on Friday night he returned from Mr. Cook's. Just prior to the killing he was fixing his violin, saying he was going to play for some one "up-town to-night." Peter Martin, a colored man who works for a Mr. Miller (whose place is only a short distance from her house) came in and asked her to go to town with him, that he was as good a man as anybody, and had as much money to help her as anybody. She told him she would not go, that she didn't go to town with any man. He grew mad and swore several times, when the deceased spoke up, saying, to let her alone. Peter said, "What have you got to do with it?" and struck the deceased, who was sitting on a bed. She then ran between them, when the assailant cut at her with a knife, cutting her dress. He threatened to kill her if she did not get out of the way—holding the knife above her head. She ran to one side, and Peter rushed upon Matt, cutting him several times. He (the assailant) then walked out, and was seen no more. When we entered the den one of the most horrible sights ever witnessed was presented. The negro was kneeling by the bed, surrounded by and covered with blood. He was laid out, when it was found he had been cut three or four times in the left side of his neck, one reaching to the hollow. He died in a few moments after the cutting. He was about fifty years of age and a hard working man. From what the woman said, and the general opinion of the neighborhood, we were convinced she was the paramour of the deceased. He slept and ate in the same room with her. The murderer came from Florida, and has not been living in the neighborhood very long. He was about twenty-five years of age, was a frequent visitor of the house, but came during the absence of the deceased. He was drinking last night. From all the facts gathered it was a clear case of jealousy.

ELEGANT HAIR is woman's crowning beauty. When it fades she fades as well. While it is kept bright, her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early, should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor nothing deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is mostly needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—New Berne (N. C.) Times june3 d&w1t

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 2, 1879.

The money market closed Saturday more stringent than usual, and the market seems to be much lighter. Government bonds, together with other securities, necessarily felt the decline.

The market for railroad stocks has ruled quiet, and with but little change in prices. Georgia railroad stocks advanced two or three points, and have steadily sustained the advance. They are now held very firm at our quotations. Central railroad stocks advanced and ruled firm during the months of January, February, March and April, but for the past month have gradually weakened, and now demonstrates a downward tendency. Parties holding are anxious to turn loose. But little has been done in bank stocks; sales small and generally on private terms. Gas stocks very weak with scarcely any buyers; but few sales have been made, and they at private prices.

Money market quiet.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par | Selling ....¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Northeast'n RR	101@103	Atlanta City 7s	102@104
Georgia 4s	98@100	Atlanta City 8s	108@109
Georgia 6s	107@109	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s	111@113	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Savannah City	70@ 72
Georgia 8s	110@112	Macon City	55@ 60
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	101@103
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mo t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	109@111
Atlanta W'r'i 7s	102@104	So. West R.R. 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R.R. 7s	100@102
		W. & A. R.R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	85@ 86	South Wes R.R.	104@106
Central R R.	68@ 70	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P.R. R.	108@110		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money 4@5. Exchange—long $4.87¾; short $4.89. Governments quiet. State bonds dull.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Evening.—Money easy at 4@5. Exchange steady at $4.87½@$4.87¾. Governments inactive; new fives 103⅝; four and a half per cents 106⅝; four per cents ex-interest 102¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed unsettled and irregular.

N. Y. Central	119½	Chicago & N.W.	62⅝
Erie	27	Preferred	94⅝
Lake Shore	74¼	Rock Island	134¼
Illinois Central	86½	Western Union	114
Pittsburg	96¼		
Sub-treasury balances:			
Coin	$123,599,474	Currency	$10,888,456

LONDON, June 2.—To-day being Whit-Monday all markets, both here and in Liverpool, are closed.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 2, 1879.

According to New York reports cotton contracts for the fall and winter months have shown a slight disposition to advance and sales amounted to 91,000 bales. Since May 3 middling uplands advanced 1¾c in New York. Up to May 31 contracts for July, August and September about 1⅞c. An immense business has been transacted, and the market has shown rapid and wide fluctuations and much excitement. This marked advance caused southern holders generally to sell out and realize their large profits. On account of these facts, the strength of the market was temporarily lessened, prices reacted and, on the 31st, were about 1⅛c below the highest reached for contracts on the 20th instant. The position on May 31 is as follows, compared with 1878 and 1877.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Receipts at U. S. ports since Sept. 1, 1878	4,389,721	4,160,447	3,905,643
Total exports since Sept 1	3,285,556	3,170,989	2,836,779
Stock in U. S. ports	250,814	283,481	4?3,737
Stock in Liverpool	598,000	866,000	1,155,000
Tot'l visible supply	1,791,399	2,062,965	2,763,776

	1879	1878	1877
Prices of mid. up's in L'pool	6 13-16	6¼	5⅞
Prices of mid. up's in N. Y.	13	11¼	11¼

The following is the prices of cotton (basis middling) for future delivery in New York on May 31, 1879, and corresponding dates in 1878 and 1877;

	1879.	1878.	1877.
July delivery	13.10	11.65	11.43
August delivery	13.26	11.69	11.49
September delivery	12.97	11.39	11.37
October delivery	11.98	11.12	11.18
November delivery	11.48	11.00	11.02
December delivery	11.37	11.00	11.09

As will be seen the total supply of cotton in the world is 271,566 bales less than in 1878, and 972,377 less than in 1877. The stock in Liverpool is 268,000 bales less than 1878, and 557,000 less than 1877. The stock in United States ports is 35,000 bales less than in 1878, and 163,000 less than 1877.

The reduction in the deficit in the visible supply is due to the unusual heavy purchases made by English companies in the last two weeks of May, 1878.

In view of the very small stock of old cotton that will be carried over—the crop being reported late—the scarcity that must exist in England in October and November—the general improvement in business and possible active demand for the new crop until January—the question is, will middlings decline so very heavily? From the foregoing statement it seems quite probable that prices will maintain a much better figure than is generally predicted.

The local market is dull and prices unchanged, 11¾ being asked for middlings and 11½ for low middlings.

By Telegraph.

Special dispatches to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, June 2.—10:01 a. m.—Futures easy; June 13.05@13.06; July 13.26@13.27; August 13.43@13.44; September 13.12@13.13; October 12.06@12.08; November 11.59@11.53; December 11.35@11.40; January 11.37@11.42; sales 30,200.

NEW YORK, June 2.—10:13 a. m.—Futures firmer: June 13.09@13.13; July 13.29@13.33; August 13.45@13.49; September 13.16@13.19.

NEW YORK, June 2.—10:38.—Cotton firm; ordinary 11.09; strict ordinary 11.15; good ordinary 12.08; strict good ordinary 12.09; low middlings 12.1?; strict low middlings 12.14; middling 11.13; good middlings 13.05; strict good middlings 13.09; middling fair 14.04; fair 15.04.

NEW YORK, June 2.—11:35 a. m.—Futures quiet; June 12.99@13.02; July 13.22@13.21; August 13.38@13.40; September 13.05@13.08; October 12.00@12.05; November 11.48@11.50; December 11.38@11.40; sales 57,200.

NEW YORK, June 2.—12:18 p. m.—Cotton dull and nominal; mark quotations up ⅛c; sales for consumption 60.

NEW YORK, June 2.—12:45 p. m.—Futures barely steady. June 13.04@13.05; July 13.25@13.26; August 13.43@13.44; September 13.11@13.12; October 12.05@12.10; November 11.53@11.55; December 11.41@11.43; January 11.42@11.45; sales 50,900.

NEW YORK, June 2.—1:40 p. m.—Futures steady and more active; June 13.26@13.29; July 13.44@13.46; August 13.12@13.13; September 12.11@12.13; sales 55,700.

NEW YORK, June 2.—2:17 p. m.—Cotton entirely nominal; sales for consumption 152.

NEW YORK, June 2—2:47 p. m.—Correction—Futures steadier; June 13.05@13.08; July 13.26@13.29; August 13.44@13.46; September 13.12@13.13; October 12.11@12.13; sales 55,700.

NEW YORK, June 2.—4:25 p. m.—Futures steady; June 13.06@13.07; July 13.29@13.30; August 13.46; September 13.15@13.16; October 12.14@12.15; November 11.57@11.58; December 11.45@11.46; January 11.47@11.49; sales 91,000; net receipts 4,555; exports to Great Britain 6,380; to France none; to continent none; to channel ports none; stock 258,220.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Noon—Cotton nominal; sales 520 bales; middling uplands 13⅛; middling Orleans 13¼; futures firmer.

June	13.09	August	13.45
July	13.29	September	13.16

NEW YORK, June 2—Evening.—Cotton dull and entirely nominal; sales 162 bales; middling uplands 13⅛; middling Orleans 13¼; exports to Great Britain 6,380 bales; to continent 150; net receipts to-day none; gross 1,783; futures closed steady; sales 91,000.

June	13.06@13.07	October	12.14@12.15
July	13.27@13.28	November	11.57@11.58
August	13.46	December	11.45@11.46
September	13.15@13.16	January	11.47@11.49
Consolidated net receipts			2,007

GALVESTON, June 2.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 60 bales; gross —; sales 86; stock 5,309.

NORFOLK, June 2.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; net receipts 11 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 6,312; exports coastwise 432.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; low middlings 12⅞; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts none; gross 4 bales; sales none; stock 2,014; sales to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 1,300; coastwise 75.

BOSTON, June 2.—Cotton firm; middlings 13¼; low middlings 12⅞; good ordinary 12⅝; net receipts 500 bales; gross 1,397; sales none; stock 5,710; exports coastwise 78.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅜; low middlings 13; good ordinary 12⅝; no net receipts; gross 34 bales; sales 110; to spinners 85; stock 5,263.

SAVANNAH, June 2.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 16 bales; gross —; sales 150; stock 2,670; exports coastwise 861.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 30 bales; gross 157; sales 1,600; stock 50,241; exports to Great Britain 1,688.

MOBILE, June 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 72 bales; gross —; sales 1.0; stock 3,094.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—Cotton firm and asking higher; middlings 12½; net receipts 66 bales; gross 768; sales none; stock 14,343.

AUGUSTA, June 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12½; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 5 bales; sales —; shipments 115.

CHARLESTON, June 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 10 bales; gross —; sales 60; stock 1,391; exports coastwise 260.

PROVISION, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, June 2, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Flour—Market steady and Saturday's prices rule the market for to-day: superfine $4.50; extra $5; family $5.75@$6; extra family $6.70@$6.75; fancy $6.75@$7.00. Wheat—Chicago market (futures) closed on Saturday at 99¾, and opened this morning at 99¼—a slight advance. Market closed at Saturday's quotations. A combination seems to rule the market. There is no change in the local market: prices ruling from $1.30 for choice; $1.10@$1.20 for prime. Corn continues steady in the west. Local supply heavy, but sales good, and it will require but a short time, sales continuing good, to very materially reduce our stock. A small advance is spoken of, but as yet no change has taken effect; [illegible]c is the ruling price. Oats—Market supply is small and demand very good at 55c. Buckwheat Flour—Dull $5.00@$5.60. Meal—Good water meal is in demand at 70c Grits—Choice pearl grits $5.00.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Flour firm; Howard Street and western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.85; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$4.00; extra $4.00@$5.00; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern firm; western firm; southern red $1.14@$1.17; amber $1.1?@$1.20; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.17¼; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.13⅝@$1.13⅞; June $1.13¼@$1.13½; July $1.12@$1.12¼; August $1.09¾@$1.09⅞. Corn, southern firm; western firm; southern white 51; yellow 45@45½. Oats quiet and firm southern 37@40; western white 36@37; western mixed 34@35; Pennsylvania 35@37.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Flour dull and strongly in buyers' favor; southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.60; good to choice do. $5.65@$6.75. Wheat, spring slightly in buyers' favor; winter a shade firmer; ungraded winter red 9?¼@$1.13; No. 3 do. $1.15@$1.14½; mixed $1.13@$1.14. Corn ¼@½c lower; fair export demand; ungraded 42@42¾ June. Oats steady and moderately active; No. 3 white 38¼@38½; No. 2 do. 37@37½. Hay unchanged. Hops steady.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Flour easier; not quotably lower; double extra fall $4.50@$4.75; treble extra do. $4.85@$5.00; family $5.20@$5.40; choice to fancy $5.50@$6.00. Wheat opened firm but closed lower and weak; No. 2 red fall $1.13¾@$1.14 cash; $1.04¼@$1.04⅛ July; $1.01⅜@$1.02⅜ August; No. 3 do. $1.10½@$1.11; No. 2 spring 91. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 34⅞@35⅛ cash; 34⅞@35 June; 35⅞ July; 36¾ August. Oats active and lower; No. 2 30@30¼ cash; 30¼ June and July; 29⅝@29¾ August.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat in good demand and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.01⅝ cash; $1.02¼ June; 9?⅞ July; No. 3 do. 80; rejected 61. Corn strong and higher; 35⅛ cash and June; 36⅛@36⅜ July; 37⅛ August. Oats in active demand and higher; 28@29¾ cash; 29¼ June; 30⅛ July. At the close wheat was steady and unchanged. Corn easier but not quotably lower. Oats firmer but not quotably higher.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Flour steady; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $4.00@$4.25; A No. 1 $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber inferior to choice $1.05@$1.10. Corn firm; white 4?; mixed 40. Oats dull and lower; white 36; mixed 33.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Flour steady and in fair demand; family $5.10@$6.00. Wheat in fair demand; red $1.05@$1.10. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 3?@38½. Oats in fair demand; mixed 32@35.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Salt—Good supply now in the city, and market steady: Virginia $1.40; Liverpool reground and in white seamless sacks $1.05; in burlap 95c.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Lime—The city is enjoying a fine trade, which will doubtless continue for some months. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-load lots 9?c is asked; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.7?; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₧ bbl.; less than car-load lots $2.50 ₧ bbl.; marble dust in lots $1.00 ₧ bbl.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Plastering Hair—Is in good demand and sales are increasing. No changes; clean hair is in demand; Georgia 20@25 ₧ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₧ M; less quantities $2.75 ₧ M.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Leather—Market firm and for the past few days business has been looking up. Hemlock sole is in active demand at quoted prices. Market supply of leather of all grades is good. No change to-day; hemlock sole 25. D. 17@20c; 19@20c; good white oak sole 32@35; Georgia upper 3?@35; harness leather 28@3?.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Paper—But little change is noticed. Business is good and prices steady. Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ₧ lb; No. 2 6¼c ₧ lb; No. 3 6¼c ₧ lb; wrapping 4½@5c ₧ lb; straw 2¼ @3c; burlap bags for corn and wheat, new, 6½, 6¾, 7; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Hides—Demand for all qualities active. Dry flint are especially so, and an advance of our market is looked for. New York quotations are up ½c. For a large lot of dry flint hides a price even better than those quoted might be realized. Receipts of hides are quite liberal. Buyers' prices are quoted: Dry flint 10@10½; dry salt 9@10; wet salted 6@6¼.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Tallow—There is but little sale here for tallow: no demand for it; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Wool—The market has advanced considerably in the last few days, which is a good showing for our city; stock is limited and demand quite active. The following prices are quotable to-day: washed 28@30c; unwashed 20@25; burry 15c.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Wool fairly active at full prices; domestic fleece 28@40; pulled 18@38; unwashed 9@30; Texas 10@29.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Hogs fairly active and a shade higher; common $2.75; light $3.25@$3.50; packing $3.40@$3.60; butchers $3.60@$3.70; receipts 1,837; shipments 253.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Hay—Is scarce and in good demand. Supply is light; choice Timothy $1.00@$1.05; choice mixed $1.00; prime 9?c.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Rosin quiet at $1.35@$1.40 for common to good strained. Turpentine dull and weak at 26@27.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Wheat Bran—There is a very good demand for bran, and sells readily at $1.10.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Bagging—Prices not established.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Iron Ties—None offering.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Coffee—Market quiet; business has fallen off somewhat, though prices are unchanged, and are held to-day at Saturday's quotations. Old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½. Sugar—The market is firm; granulated 9¾; standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8⅝; yellow 7½@8⅛. The stock of New Orleans sugar is light, refined being preferred on account of being dryer; New Orleans 7½@9¼. Molasses—Black strap 23@24 in barrels; 21@22 in hhds; Cuba 30@35. Syrup—There is on market a fine supply of refined syrup, which, owing to the fact that it does not ferment in summer, is rapidly working its way into public favor. There has been in the past much prejudice against refined syrup, which was brought on by introduction of adulterated goods into the market. But our merchants full aware of the existing prejudice, are taking no little care in the selection of their syrups, and we can safely say that a good and pure article of refined syrup can be found here in abundance. Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@35c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; reboiled 45@50c; refined 40@50. Tea—The demand for teas is very fair; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English breakfast 30@35. Spices—No changes; prices same as yesterday. Pepper is in fair demand at 17c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—There is no changes in the cracker market; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4¼; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.00@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—In good demand at the following prices: good 7½c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Coffee in moderate inquiry. Sugar quiet and rather weak; Cuba and Muscovado 6 5-16@6⅜; fair to good refining quoted at 6⅜@6⅝; prime 6½@6¾; refined in fair request and steady. Molasses dull and in buyers' favor. Rice in fair demand and firm.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Coffee steady and firm; Rio cargoes 11@16. Sugar quiet: A soft 8⅛@8¼.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Sugar firmer: hards 9@9½; white 8¼@8¾; New Orleans 6¼@7¼.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Bulk meats—Local market is unchanged; clear rib sides 5¾; clear sides 6. Bacon—Not much sale; sugar-cured canvassed beef 14c; clear sides 6½; shoulders sell readily at 5; bright small sides are also in good demand; hams, if sound, 7½ can be easily realized; sugar-cured hams 9½@11; sugar-cured shoulders 6; breakfast bacon 8; sugar-cured beef 14. Lard—The market is very well supplied, and prices are steady. Our quotations will admit of no changes; prime 7⅛@7⅜; cans 8@8⅜; 20 lb pails 8¾@9.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Pork quiet; held at $10.00. Lard in good demand; current make 6.05; steam 6.10. Bulk Meats strong; shoulders 3.50 bid; 3.60 asked; short ribs held at 4.60 cash; sales 4.67½ seller July; 4.85 seller September; short clear quiet at 4.80. Bacon in good demand at full prices; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 5½; clear sides 5⅝.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Pork steady and moderately active; old mess $9.00@$9.10; new mess $10.12½@$10.25. Middles dull and weak; long clear quoted at 4.87½; short clear 5; long and short clear 4.87½. Lard quiet; prime steam spot and to arrive 6¼@6.32½.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Pork quiet at $10.00@$10.25. Lard quiet; choice leaf, in tierces 7¼; do keg 8¼. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5⅛@5.20; clear sides 5⅝@5.65. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3⅝@3¾; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 5⅛. Sugar-cured Hams 9@10.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, mess $10.75. Bulk Meats, loose, shoulders 3¾; clear ribs 4¾ packed shoulders 4½; clear ribs 5⅛. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6; hams $9½@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7@8.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Pork a shade lower; $9.60@$9.62½ cash; $9.70@$9.72½ July; $9.82½ August. Lard dull and a shade lower; 6.02½@6.95 cash; 6.12½@6 15 July; 6.20@6.22½ August. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. At the close, pork was dull and lower; $9.57½@$9.60 July; $9.70@$9.72½ August. Lard steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Pork easier; jobbing at $9.90@$10.00. Lard dull; 6.05 asked. Bulk Meats nominally lower; clear ribs 4.55@4.60; clear sides 4.70@4.75. Bacon quiet; clear ribs 5.15@5.20; clear sides 5.45@5.50.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Eggs—Our market supply is very light, and receipts are taken on arrival at 10c. These prices are very firm. There may be a small advance to-morrow, but it will only be temporary. Lower prices will certainly rule here. Butter—Receipts heavy, and market stocked; some decline is noticed; choice yellow Tennessee butter sells readily at 16@17c; medium 12½@15c; white rancid or mixed 8@10. No demand here for northern or western butter. Poultry—Demand quite active for young chickens. Receipts of small lots are of daily occurrence; 12½@25 is now the market price for young chickens: 18c for hens. Ducks are rather a slow sale; 20@25c to be found. Feathers—Choice 47½; prime 40; demand moderate. Dried Fruit—Is scarce, and but little being offered, but choice fruit could find buyers here at fair figures. Peas—The market contains but a limited supply, which are held at $1.00. Potatoes—Both old and new very scarce and in fair demand at quoted prices. We quote: new $3.00@$3.50; old $2.50@$2.75. Our market contains but a limited supply of sweet potatoes which are now offered at $1.00. Onions—None offering. Cabbage—Receipts light with fair demand; Mobile, sound, $3.00@$3.75; Florida cabbage $1.75@1.00 per barrel. Cucumbers—Light demand at 75c@$1.00. Beans—Round and wax in good demand at $1 2@$1.50; no sale for flat. The demand for squashes is only moderate; $1.00@$1.25 is asked. Beets have no sale. Cheese Summer cream 9c; supply is small; demand fair. Beeswax 21.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Butter quiet: prime to choice western packed 13@15. Eggs firm at 12½@13.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Butter dull and unchanged.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, June 2. The market, with some few items, is steady. White lead and turpentine is in active demand, being seasonable goods. The decline of 1c in white lead was caused by the immense supply of pig. Our market unchanged. Indigo, best, $1.00@$1.10; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 60@65c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 85@?; owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 40@50; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@35. White lead 7¼; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@60; shellac 35@45.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Market is steady; sales only moderate. No changes in quotations. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium dijm $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.00; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.00; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.00; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and Georgia brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, June 2—Whisky in good demand and steady at $1.01.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1.02.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Whisky steady and unchanged at $1.03.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Whisky steady at $1.03.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Whisky firm at $1.06.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Whisky dull at $1.06.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Local trade is comparatively dull, and but little doing. Stiff prices still prevail, and there is every probability of a general advance in prices soon. Our table admits of no changes to-day.

Prints	5, 5½@ 6
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	7½
¾ bleached	4½@ 5
⅞ "	7½@ 9
4 4 "	8½@12
6-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8
8-z. "	8½@ 9
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@ 9
Cambrics, sharp	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	85@90c

Fruits and Confectionaries.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Apples—Very few on market and scarce. Good, sound green-colored russets would sell readily for $5.00. Oranges—Messina in light demand at $5.00. Market supply is moderate. Lemons—Receipts are rather small; demand good; prices are a little lower, being quoted at $4.00@$4.25. Bananas—Are in good request, but stock is light; none scarcely in the city, except a few at retail; good lots would sell readily from $2.00 down, according to size and condition of bunches. Pineapple—There are a few to be found here, but demand is only moderate; $2.00 per dozen is asked. Cocoanuts—Have advanced today, and $4.00@$5.00 can be realized. Raisins—$3.00@$3.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@65c. Currants 7½@8c. Citron—20@21c. Figs—13@14c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—7½@10c. Brazil—7½@8. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5¼@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7, demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ₧ bushel.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Nothing important to note. Market liberally supplied and sales continue good. No new stock on the market at present, and receipts are soon expected. A small advance will then be necessary. Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12 inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 7@9c; Brown's extra 8?c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Landon 52c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@55c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Market steady; sales light. Belting will be in demand at an early day, and business in that line will improve. No changes. Axes $6.50@$9.00. Anvils 10@12½ ₧ lb. Bellows $9.00@$20.00. Vice, S. B., 12½c ₧ lb. Blacksmith hammers 12½c ₧ lb. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50. Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$11.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2¾ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65. Grain cradles $28.00@$36.00 per dozen, owing to number of fingers.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, June 2.—Vegetables are plentiful to-day, except Irish potatoes and tomatoes, and a fresh supply is daily expected. Peaches are quite scarce; cherries and plums are coming in rapidly. But few changes quoted. Peaches 25c doz. Potatoes—Sweet 30@35c per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 10@15c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas, green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@30c per dozen; strawberries 25c per quart. Poultry—Spring chickens 20, 25c. Eggs 12½c. per dozen.

NOTICE---LIQUOR DEALERS.

ALL COUNTY LICENSE OF DRUGGISTS, Grocers and others to sell Spirituous Liquors by the quart, both within and outside of the corporate limits of Atlanta, expires to-day, June 1st, also all license to sell by the drink outside the corporate limits. Dealers will take notice and take out license. Atlanta, June 1st, 1879.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary Fulton Co.

664 june1 d3t&w1t

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly), begin 10th July, 1879, and end 10th September. Have proved of signal use—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies at this or other Law School; 2d, to those who propose to read privately; and 3d, to practioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

511 may27 d1m tues thur &wkyim

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{ Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. } IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3d day of May, 1879.

[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 2424.

120 may8 d2m

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR the state and county tax for the years 1877 and 1878—Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in July, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in land lot 47 of the 14th district of Fulton county Georgia containing seven and a half acres more or less, and bounded north by North avenue, east by the James Blackman property, west by Fort street and extending south from North avenue, fifty-five rods more or less, and being twenty-two rods wide more or less. Levied on as the property of E. G. Pearle & Waterhouse to satisfy two fi. fas. issued by S. R. Hoyle T. C. F. C. for the years 1877 and 1878.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rawson, Blanchard and Hill, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 24½x185 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Willis P. Chisholm, by virtue of and to satisfy balance on state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gray, Delaney and Railroad streets in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Healy, Berry & Co., part of land lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 31½ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Atlanta Rolling-mill company, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

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677 june1 d6 sun wed fri

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Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

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GEN. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.
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1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
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2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000
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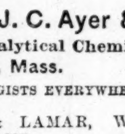

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This reliable Preparation still stands at the head for making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly health Preparation and contains none of the Injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It contains in itself the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

The cost is about fifty per cent. less than ordinary Baking Powder, and the product is better.

The most eminent medical and chemical authorities in the world testify to its superior qualities.

BARON LIEBIG, the greatest chemist of the age, says: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind."

DR. M. H. HENRY, the eminent New York Physician, says: "The use of Horsford's Bread Preparation offers admirable means for the introduction of a valuable element into the system with the food of every day life."

PROF. J. C. BOOTH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished chemist, says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your Preparation as a superior substitute for cream of tartar in the preparation of bread."

If your grocer has not got it send a three cent stamp to the manufacturers for a sample, or 35 cents in stamps for a regular package, post paid.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence, R. I.

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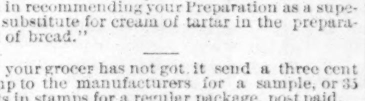
Perry TRADE MARK & Co's



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of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally. TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the "U" AND "FALCON" celebrated Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, and Ice-Cream Freezers

FOR EVERYBODY.

WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE furnishing Goods, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Grates, Lawn Setters, Flower Stands and Vases; Ice-cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice-Boxes, Gas Chandeliers, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Bath Tubs, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters Supplies, Tinners' Trimmings and Findings, in fact, anything you want in our line. Our stock must be seen to be appreciated, so come and see us as we are fully determined to keep the

Largest and Best Selected Stock in the State and at Bottom Prices.

Thanking a generous public for their Liberal Patronage and Respectfully ask a continuance of the same. 36 and 38 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA.
Agents for Knowles Steam Pump.
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PORTABLE ENGINES, GRAIN SEPARATORS, ETC.

THE ECLIPSE PORTABLE ENGINE
— AND —
The Geiser Self-Regulating Grain Separator,
ARE GUARANTEED
To do more Effective Service in a Wheat Field than any other Outfit in America.
THOMAS CAMP,
Covington, Georgia, General Agent.
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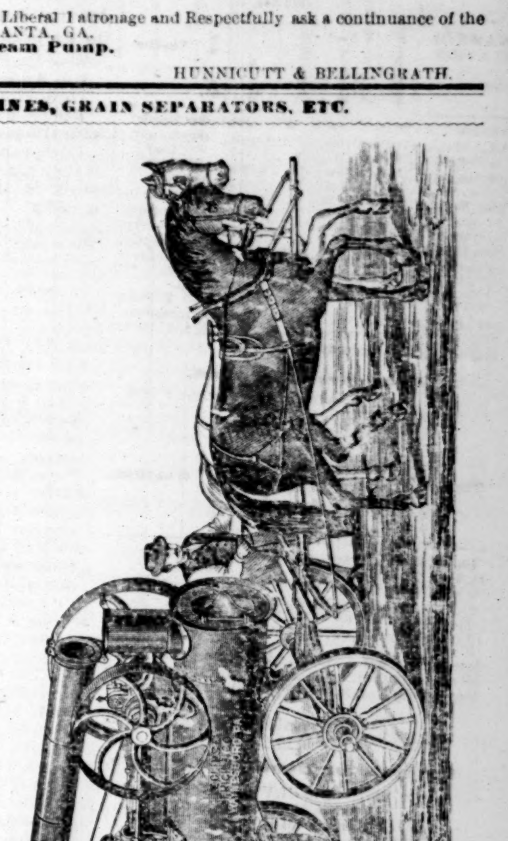

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

ROSADALIS

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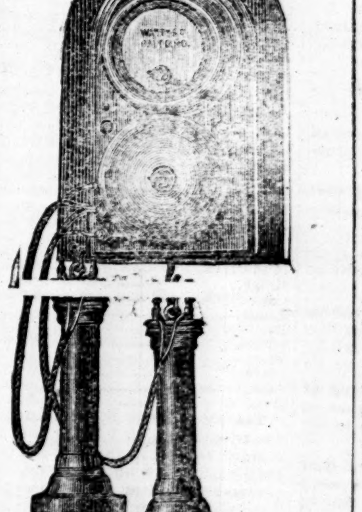
THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF
The National Bell Telephone Co



Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour, 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $33.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent.
J. O. JEFFRIES, Manager. may2 dtf

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 17, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, May 17, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
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UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

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City of Berlin	5491	City of Montreal	4490
City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3775
City of Chester	4566	City of New York	3500

THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARE among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D. MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
203 apr12 d1y sat tues thur

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at ——, In New York at 13⅛; in Atlanta at 11¼.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, slowly falling followed by rising barometer, warm southerly winds, shifting to cooler west and north, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, June 2 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	29.99	67	68	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.00	80	55	——	Calm	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.24	63	47	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.16	74	55	N.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.17	74	47	N.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.05	77	73	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.1	64	91	N.	Fresh	.01	Lt Rain
Montgom'y	30.09	66	78	N.	Fresh	.02	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.10	74	59	N.	Brisk	.15	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.01	76	69	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.96	76	60	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	29.94	85	44	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.92	83	46	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.9	73	59	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.99	67	68	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.99	67	68	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	29.966	Maximum ther	.85
Mean daily ther.	73.02	Minimum ther.	.67
Mean daily humid.	58.00	Total rainfall	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Synopsis for Month of May, 1879.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE,
SIGNAL CORPS U. S. ARMY,
Kimball House, June 2, 1879.

Mean monthly barometer	29.988
Mean monthly thermometer	70.8
Mean monthly humidity	55.5
Highest barometer	30.345 on 24th
Lowest barometer	29.664 on 15th
Monthly range of barometer	0.681
Highest temperature	91° on 28th
Lowest temperature	49° on 2d,3d
Monthly range of temperature	42°
Greatest daily range	26° on 4th
Lowest daily range	7° on 17th
Total rainfall	4.16 in.
Prevailing wind	N. East
Maximum velocity of wind	22 miles
Number of cloudy days on which rain fell	6
Number of cloudy days on which no rain fell	4
Total number of days on which rain fell	9

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
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French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

A Bill—B. B. Crew and Ed. A. Werner.
Special Bill—John Jones.
Notice—Hopkins & Glenn, W. F. Wright et al.
Notice—Howard Van Epps.
Sheriff's Sale—John L. Camp.
Sales at City Hall to-day—G. W. Adair.
Hall Lamp—T. R. Ripley.
Sheriff's Sales—J. M. Carlile.
Notice—J. M. & J. C. Alexander.
Notice, Liquor Dealers—Daniel Pittman.
Sheriff's Sales—W. A. Wilson.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 3, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—To-day at the Central Presbyterian church at 11 a.m.

—An excursion from Atlanta to New York is being planned.

—The enterprise to build a public market seems to have fallen through with a crash.

—The police court yesterday morning was more largely attended than it has been for several months past.

—The crops of Fulton, as well as those of adjoining counties, are looking quite prosperous.

—The good will of the sprinkling cart driver is well worth having these warm dry months.

—A score of crates of early peaches passed through the city yesterday en route to New York.

—Fulton county farmers are clamorous for rain, and the planters of adjoining districts are just as anxious for a good healthy shower.

—Six trotting horses are in training at Oglethorpe park, and Cook, the trainer, is thinking of making some additions to his stables at an early date.

—It is now pretty definitely settled that the Thirteenth infantry will go into camp near the terminus of the Peachtree line of street cars.

—Boxes from Georgia containing twenty-four bushels of peaches sold in New York recently at four dollars and fifty cents per bushel.

—Griffin is to have a big encampment, commencing this week, and many of the citizens of Atlanta will go down. The Gate City Guards, with their new tents, would make a fine show if they went.

—A Clayton county planter who was in the city yesterday remarked that the farmers and planters of his section were in a better condition, financially speaking, than they have been for many years past.

—Messrs. Hutchison & Bro.'s Specific—Neuralgine—is gaining rapidly in popularity as the only sure cure for neuralgia. It never fails. Call and see them at No. 14 Whitehall street.

—Mrs. G. W. Byington and Mrs. J. D. Kendrick have leased the Leyden House on Peachtree, where they propose to conduct a first-class boarding house and would solicit the patronage of every one who desires special attention.

Georgia at West Point.

The closing exercises of the military academy at West Point will begin this week and will continue until the 11th of June. On the night of the 11th there will be a grand closing hop given to the class of 1879 by the class of 1880, according to a custom which has long been in vogue at the academy. In a published list of the graduates for the present year we see that Georgia has only one representative, Cadet James Lockett, son of Colonel Ben Lockett, of Albany. He graduates as number thirty in a class of sixty-seven. Mr. Lockett has had a course at West Point which has been honorable to his state and himself. The first man in the class is Cadet Frederick V. Abbott, of Massachusetts.

Cadet W. W. Forsyth, who represents the Atlanta district, has two years yet to go, but it is gratifying to his friends to know that he has taken a high stand at West Point in every sense of the term.

Sent to Jail.

Yesterday afternoon the negroes who were arrested a few days since, charged with burglarizing the store of Messrs. Lynch & Thornton, were arraigned before Justice Tanner for trial. Upon investigation being had, Henry Hodge and Charley Noble were sent to jail to await further action.

TO THE WEST VIA THE EAST

A NEW FEEDER AND OUTLET TO ATLANTA.

The "Land of the Sky" Opened to the World, and Accessible from all Quarters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., June 2, 1879.—The first through train on the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad reached here at 6:20 p.m. to-day. The people are wild with excitement at the realization of their long-deferred hope, and all are unanimous in their rejoicing.

Vive La Potts!
Jim Anderson, my Beau Jim!
Through to Hendersonville!!

The people of the mountains clasp hand with the people of the valleys.

Enraptured visitors exclaim with fervor as they gaze upon the peerless scenery and drink in the balmy air of this veritable Arcadia:

"The light once of Eden lies fair on thy hills,
The echoes of Paradise sing in thy rills,
And warm on thy meadows lies fold upon fold
Of the mantle that glimmers with ruby and gold."

The subject of western connections has been agitating the minds of the people of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina for more than half a century. Nearly three-quarters of a century ago Dr. Caldwell projected a grand scheme of a North Carolina system of railway when the Mississippi valley and the north west were almost an unbroken wilderness. The original design was to make Beaufort harbor the initial point of the system, penetrate the Blue Ridge, extend through western North Carolina, touch the Tennessee line at Paint Rock, and unite with the Tennessee system, thus establishing connection with the upper Mississippi valley and the great northwest.

South Carolina was not silent on this important matter. In 1836 the gifted and revered Robert Y Hayne died while locating the line of a railroad connecting Cincinnati with Charleston harbor. The Spartanburg and Asheville railroad, just completed to Hendersonville, is on that line. It was not until within the last twenty-five years that work in earnest began on the North Carolina system. In 1852 a charter was granted to the North Carolina Central, and the progressive and go-ahead character of Morehead succeeded in completing in four years a line 220 miles in length, then the greatest railroad achievement of the times. The Atlantic and North Carolina and the Western North Carolina railroads were chartered in 1854. The first was completed in 1858, but the other was stopped by the war between the states ere the first hundred miles were completed. Although the progress of the enterprise has been slow since 1865, there are one hundred and twenty miles in operation. Sixty miles farther will bring it to the Tennessee line at Paint Rock, where it will meet the Charleston, Cincinnati and Cumberland Gap railroad. This insures a line of 450 miles from Beaufort on the Atlantic to the Tennessee and eighty miles further the line reaches Knoxville, where a connection is made with the Kentucky and Ohio railroad, and through it with the west, placing North Carolina in direct communication with all the states.

A prominent engineer gives the following points:

Wolf creek to Morristown forty-three miles completed.	
Hendersonville to Buncombe line ten miles grading will cost	$ 40,000
To finish the work from the Buncombe line to Asheville	1,000
Grading down French Broad	715,000
Amount grading done	135,000
Thirty miles grading to do	580,000
Less prices ¼ lower than when original estimate was made	145,000
Estimate thus reduced to	435,000
To complete grading etc., Paint Rock to Wolf creek	110,000
Whole cost Hendersonville to Wolf creek	600,000

The work on the Spartanburg and Asheville has been prosecuted under difficulties. It was suspended for a while and then resumed. Captain James Anderson, the superintendent, was appointed receiver, and he at once proceeded to mass his forces to complete the road to Hendersonville in time for the summer travel. Casting about for the best man to lay the track with the rapidity of an electric current, the only man to fill the bill was Captain W. A. Potts, the man who laid 1,200 feet of rail per hour on the Elberton Air-Line. He feeds and pays his hands well, and expects them to work. In must be an extraordinary high and sinuous curve that can shelter them from his far-reaching gaze. He began the work of laying the track of the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad on the 4th of April last and completed it on the 30th of May. In the fifty-six days between these dates there were seven Sundays, nine days delay at Butt mountain, and a number of rainy days—really allowing him but about twenty-eight days. In that time, however, he cut from the woods 20,000 ties, 250,000 feet of trestle timber, framed and put in place on pile foundation at Mud creek, near Hendersonville, 1,000 lineal feet, besides sidings at McMinnville and Hendersonville, making over eight miles of track laid.

I remember meeting Captain Potts at Spartanburg when he was out of iron. He chanced to meet a director of the road from Charlotte, as tall as he was but of larger build, and remarked to him, "I've been looking all day for some body to cuss about the iron, and you look long enough and strong enough to bear it." The director hastened to telegraph for iron, and informed Captain Potts that four car loads would be shipped next day, and a car load per day would be shipped to him from Spartanburg. This fired the captain and he responded: "I won't call my men out of the shanty for a car load; I can lay that down in an hour."

Captain James Anderson, the receiver, is the right man in the right place, and we feel confident that if the court will only say the word he will push the road through to Asheville at once. It is not wisdom or sound policy to allow the road to stop at Hendersonville. As items of interest concerning the elevation of the line, I give the following between Pace's Gap or Saluda to Asheville:

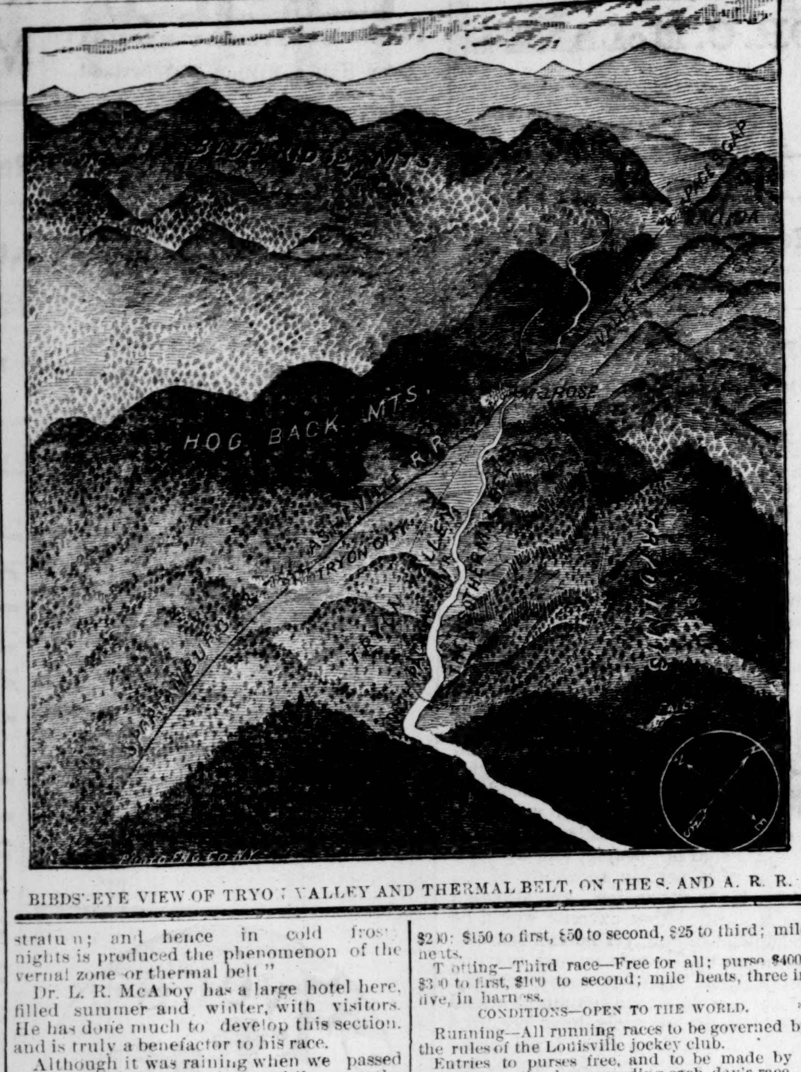
Saluda Gap,	36	miles from	Spartanburg,	2,394 fe't
Green river,	38	do	do	2,057
Ridge,	40¾	do	do	2,472
Little Mud C'k,	36	do	do	2,138
Ridge,	5	do	do	2,311
Crabtree creek,	50¾	do	do	2,203
Ridge,	51	do	do	2,395
Mud Creek,	53	do	do	2,218
Ridge,	55	do	do	2,269
Cane creek,	56	do	do	2,124
Ridge,	58	do	do	2,297
Branch,	60	do	do	2,175
Ridge,	62	do	do	2,4 6
Branch,	64	do	do	2,262
Stevens',	65	do	do	2,229
Swannanoa,	68	do	do	1,991
Asheville,	68	do	do	2,250

The route from Spartanburg to Hendersonville, to which I will more conclusively confine myself in this article, is one of exceeding beauty and interest. One is impressed with the rapid improvement in agricultural and architectural matters. New and elegant residences dot the sides of the road, and the valleys thoroughly drained and in fine tilth present the appearance of a highly cultivated garden.

At Campobella, eighteen miles from Spartanburg, in Spartanburg county, S. C., the road passes through the Campobella plantation of 1,015 acres. It is one of the finest farms in the south.

Tryon City, twenty-seven miles from Spartanburg, is in Polk county, N. C., and was for a time the head of the road. Near here is the famous Thermal belt, of which we present a cut above. Early in April as we passed along the road the advance of vegetation clearly defined the limits of the Thermal belt. Between Spartanburg and Tryon City the buds of the trees were just beginning to burst on the 10th of April, while in the belt the buds were half grown and everything looked like spring time. The belt is from eight to ten miles long and of varying width. The North Pacolet river runs through the valley, entering it through a narrow ravine dividing the mountain ranges and flowing south. The high Blue Ridge turns aside direct north winds, while Tryon mountain turns northeast winds, and the Hog Back mountains the northwest winds. Some call it a lake of southern air held in by the mountains.

Early hoar frosts do not visit the belt either in spring or fall. Very little dew falls upon it. The venerable Silas McDowell, of Macon county, N. C., attributes this to the fact that frost is but crystalized dew, and can only form during clear, still nights when the atmosphere is in repose. The atmosphere, when at rest, falls into a series of strata, one lying above the other, the heaviest strata becoming the base of those above it, and all taking their positions according to their weight and density upon the principles of gravitation. Heat is the agent that produces this result. The heat is of two kinds, both from the same source; the primary one being the sun's rays direct, and in the other the heat reserved or retained by the earth. This heat is ever radiating, and clear, cold, still nights it mounts upward through the cold, damp air, raking from it its caloric, while the latter rushes down through the cold damp air, in a cold frost-producing current, and hence the lowest ground in a valley is ever subject to the hardest frosts. The warm, dry, light current keeps mounting upward, like cork in water, until it reaches a stratum of air too thin and light to support it, when it consequently falls back and forms its warm, dry genial stratum upon the top of the lower or frost stratum; and hence in cold frosty nights is produced the phenomenon of the vernal zone or thermal belt."


HOG BACK MTS.

BIRDS'-EYE VIEW OF TRYON VALLEY AND THERMAL BELT, ON THE S. AND A. R. R.

Dr. L. R. McAboy has a large hotel here, filled summer and winter, with visitors. He has done much to develop this section, and is truly a benefactor to his race.

Although it was raining when we passed up the road, it was balmy while near the belt, but as soon as we passed Melrose, the air became chilly as we got beyond the belt. Bridging Milk creek just beyond Tryon City, is the Horse Shoe trestle 500 feet in length, 65 feet to the water, and forming a curve of eleven degrees. As the train sweeps over and around this graceful curve, one standing on the rear platform, takes in at a glance a grand panorama of wondrous and striking beauty, in whose formation, nature and art are combined. Every variety of view is presented by the Pacolet valley. The woods abound in majestic walnuts, poplars, mountain mahogany and white pine. The black walnut is shipped in large quantities to Europe.

The grade of the road to Melrose is 80 feet to the mile. Melrose is three miles from the summit of Saluda. The grade is now increased to 237 feet to the mile. The original survey carried the road to Howard's Gap, a distance of ten miles, but the short route was selected. The train stops at Melrose while the engineer raises his steam up to 150, and the ascent begins, involuntarily reminding one of the song, "Climbing Up Zion's Hill." To look down this grade, as it curves in the sinuosities of the mountain side, is awe-inspiring. The ascent is admirably managed, and the great care and caution used give a feeling of confidence and safety. At Saluda a large and elegant hotel has been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

As we move along we pass through a cut 125 feet deep, which required eighteen months to cut through the solid rock. Green river is spanned by a fine bridge, while the rapid stream far below, after its precipitous dash over the falls, pursues its onward flow. The scene is magnificent.

Forty-one miles from Spartanburg is the little depot of Coleman. Looking over the scene here you are astonished to see that from Green river you have almost "swung around the circle," having gone nearly three miles round a mountain to get there, while the bridge is about half a mile distant in an air-line. From Green river to McMinn's house, the track makes a double-S in order to remove engineering difficulties. Flat Rock is ten miles from Saluda. Here, before the war, the planters of lower Carolina, aware of the excellencies and charms of this section, made a regular settlement. For miles around they erected their cottages on the high undulating plateau, many of them handsome and imposing structures, surrounded by extensive grounds, laid off and planted with exquisite taste and watchful care. The avenues leading through these grounds are shaded by the loveliest white pines and evergreens in great variety. The people brought with them their pastors, and in a future letter I will dwell upon some of the handsome church structures built in the mountains.

Hendersonville, the present terminus of the road, is a handsome town of 1,200 or 1,500 population. It has several hotels and one or two livery stables. This is a favorite point to start from to go on horseback via Chimney Rock and Bald mountain through Hickory-Nut gap to Asheville, which may be accomplished in two days. Cæsar's Head is only twenty-five miles distant. Stages ply between Hendersonville and Asheville daily, making the distance in three and a half to four hours. The headquarters of Thompson, Steele & Harris are here, who run a fine line of coaches and can carry seventy-five passengers per day. One of their coaches—the finest in the south—has been named the "Christian Reid," in honor of the distinguished novelist.

The people of Hendersonville are very enthusiastic, and have arranged for a grand barbecue on the 4th of July next. Governors Jarvis and Simpson, Lieutenant Governor Robinson and others have been invited to deliver addresses. A committee of fifty, with the live and thorough-going S. V. Pickens as chairman, has been appointed and a grand meeting is an assured fact.

Passengers from Atlanta make close connection at Spartanburg with the 3:10 p.m., train on the Spartanburg and Asheville railroad, arriving in Hendersonville at 6:20 p.m., and in Asheville at 10:20 p.m. Returning train leaves Hendersonville at 6 a.m., arriving in Spartanburg at 9:30 a.m., and Atlanta at 10:30 p.m. Of the route from here to Asheville I reserve for another special. ST. GEORGE.

OUR NEXT FAIR.

The Preparations for the Fair of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association.

The most attractive and to many the most interesting feature of the coming fair of the North Georgia stock and fair association is the racing. The programme is just out, and embraces eight running races and four trotting contests. The programme is as follows:

The aggregate of premiums offered is $3,150, which is considered quite liberal, as many of the western fairs and racing associations have offered smaller premiums. Great care has been taken in the arrangement of this programme, and it is generally conceded that the work has been consummated in a most gratifying manner to all concerned. At the spring meeting recently held at Nashville. Many of of the directors of the North Georgia stock and fair association were present, and embraced the opportunity to become acquainted with the managers of that association as well as all of the leading and influential turfmen who were present. The directors were kindly received by the officers of the association and were shown much attention. The directors believe that they have accomplished much good by their visit to Nashville, and are of the opinion that the attendance of racers at our next fair will be unprecedented in Georgia. All of the turfmen spoke favorably of Atlanta and our fine race-course, and showered much praise upon the directors for their generosity in offering such attractive purses. With no yellow fever this year, and it is hardly likely that there will be any, we may expect to have thousands of visitors from Kentucky and Tennessee. The programme will be as follows:

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Trotting—Purse $200, for three minute class; $125 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third; mile heats, three in five, to harness.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Running—First race—Trial purse $200, of which second to have $50; for all ages; dash of one mile.

Running—Second race—Kimball house purse $250, $150 added; mile heat, three in five, for all ages.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Running—First race—Purse $200, of which second to receive $50; for all ages; mile heats.

Running—Second race—Stake for two year olds; $20 entrance; play or pay; $200 added; second to receive $20 out of stakes; dash ¾ mile.

Trotting—Third race—2:40 class; purse $250, $150 to first, $75 to second, $25 to third; mile heats, three in five, to harness.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23.

First race—Gate City cup, for all ages; $50 entrance; play or pay; $ 00 added; second to receive $100 out of stakes; dash 2¼ miles.

Trotting—Second race—2:35 class, purse $200; $150 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third; mile heats, three in five, to harness.

Running—Third race—Stake for three year olds; $25 entrance; play or pay; $300 added, of which second to receive $50 out of stakes; dash of one mile and a half.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Running—Third race—Purse $300, of which second to receive $50; for all ages; two mile heats.

Running—Consolation purse, for beaten horses, $200: $150 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third; mile heats.

Trotting—Third race—Free for all; purse $400; $300 to first, $100 to second; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

CONDITIONS—OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Running—All running races to be governed by the rules of the Louisville jockey club.

Entries to purses free, and to be made by 9 o'clock p.m. the day preceding each day's race.

Entries to stakes will close on Tuesday, October 1, 1879.

Entries made by telegraph must be prepaid, and repeated by mail.

In all purse races, three or more to enter, and two or more to go.

Horses will be called at 1:30 p.m., and start at 2 p.m., prompt.

The association reserves the right to postpone or declare off on account of weather.

Trotting—All trotting races will be governed by the rules of the National association, of which this association is a member.

Entrance fee, ten per cent of purse, which must accompany the entry.

Entries close at 8 o'clock p.m. the night previous to race.

A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof shall only be entitled to first money.

When eight or more horses start, the distance shall be 150 yards.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the North Georgia stock and fair association the following communications were received and acted upon favorably:

H. I. Kimball House, Scoville, Selden & Terry, Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1879—Maj. W. B. Cox, President North Georgia fair association—Dear Sir: We will contribute to your fall meeting of the "North Georgia Fair Association" two hundred and fifty dollars, as a "Kimball House" stake. Very respectfully, SCOVILLE, SELDEN & CO.

Office of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., Atlanta, Ga., May 17, 1879. Colonel W. C. Morrill—Dear Sir: We will, to induce competition and to add interest to the "North Georgia fair," offer as a special premium, to be known as Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s premium, a fine tapestry Brussels carpet of 40 yards, for the finest display of domestic made preserves, in quantities of not less than one gallon of a kind. Respectfully,
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Office D. H. Dougherty, Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 1879.—To the directors North Georgia stock and fair association—Gents.: Believing that every business man in Atlanta should contribute toward the success of your association, I desire to offer a special premium of a $50 silk dress for the best and largest display in merit and variety, at least three entries required, and each is to embrace specimens of needle work, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, etc.

Trusting that your efforts may be crowned with that success which they deserve, I am, very respectfully, D. H. DOUGHERTY.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the association are due and hereby tendered to the following business men for their liberal donations in aid of the next fair and races: Richard Peters, president Atlanta street car company; P. H. Snook, Mark Berry, Beermann & Kuhrt, John Lagomasino, E. H. Thornton, J. Heinz, A. & S. Rosenfeld, P. J. Kenney, D. H. Dougherty.

The Georgia Western.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The revival of the subject of building the Georgia Western railroad in THE CONSTITUTION of a few days ago was quite refreshing to the people of Atlanta. Indeed, there seems to be but one sentiment, and that is the Georgia Western railroad must, at all hazards, be built. It is simply an absolute necessity. I hope that Colonel R. F. Maddox will at once adopt your suggestion and go to work in the interest of the road. I think your suggestion that Colonel Maddox is the proper man to take hold of the road and build it is exceedingly wise. He is in every sense of the word the proper man for this emergency, but of course Colonel Maddox will need the co-operation of the business men of Atlanta, and in order to see how much interest the people will take in the road I would suggest that a meeting of the people be called some day during the month of June say Saturday the 14th for the purpose of taking some action on the subject. Now let us get together and put the ball in motion. The building of the Georgia Western is all Atlanta now needs to make her what she naturally is, the grand commercial and manufacturing city of the southern states. I know the people appreciates the interest THE CONSTITUTION is taking in this road, and I hope you will never stop until it is built through to the great coal fields. This is what the people want, what Atlanta wants and what she must have. BUSINESS.

ICE-CREAM POISONS!

The Opinion of Mr. Wm. J. Land, Analytical Chemist.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—The theory advanced by Dr. Holland, in explanation of the poisonous effects of ice-cream, custard, etc., is erroneous. Sulphur is not so readily oxidized to sulphuric acid (by fermentation or exposure), as the doctor infers. Indeed, only the higher and easily decomposed oxides of nitrogen, etc., can produce it, and that after the sulphur has been oxidized to sulphurous acid—which latter usually requires for its formation actual combustion of the sulphur in the air (or oxygen gas). Again, the sulphur in eggs that are decaying or "spoiling," unites mostly with hydrogen gas, forming the characteristic odor of "rotten eggs," which is due to "sulphuretted hydrogen gas." Moreover, if such metallic or mineral poisons were formed as the doctor mentions, the analysist could readily detect them, even the most minute traces, did they exist, in these custards, etc. The true cause of the sickness in such cases is unknown, but probably due to organic poisons (of an evanescent character,) that lie beyond the scope of chemical analysis. This poison effects some persons seriously, and is harmless towards others, as has been repeatedly proven. The last sample of poisonous "ice-cream" was analyzed and no traces of mineral or metallic poisons could be detected. Indeed after its analysis, the remnant of cream (about one pint) was eaten up by two parties, and no ill effects produced thereby.

WM. J. LAND,
Analytical Chemist.

Mr. Editor—Dr. Holland informs us that it was zinc sulphate that so cruelly poisoned Dr. Jim Gray and others at the restaurant. Will the doctor be so kind as to inform us how the sulphuric acid was formed in the galvanized iron freezer, which formed with the zinc oxide, according to his theory, the zinc sulphate? The mere contact of egg yolk with a zinc plate will never produce sulphuric acid. There is something quite vague in the doctor's solution of the problem. Water poured upon zinc, in the process of generating hydrogen gas, is sharply acidulated with acid sulphate, and the necessary result is, first a zinc oxide and then a zinc sulphate; but without that acidulation a tun of neither fresh nor salt water will produce a particle of zinc sulphate. When the egg yolk discolors a silver spoon, as it certainly does, is anything more ever formed than silver sulphide? How, then, when under similar conditions, the yolk attacks zinc in the freezer, can it give rise to any other salt than zinc sulphide? But zinc sulphide is utterly insoluble in water, much less in custard; even zinc sulphide, if that were present, is only slightly soluble in water. Whence comes, then, the poison? Besides, Dr. Jim Gray experienced but slightly the symptoms of the well known effects of zinc sulphate; he suffered little from nausea and vomiting, but a great deal from the pains and cramps which sequelize the presence of a lead or copper poison. Twenty grains are only an ordinary dose in practice of zinc sulphate; it is possible that largely more than that quantity of the salt was formed, as the doctor tells us, in each plate of ice-cream? The facts are too strong for the theory.

QUISQUIS.

If you want to save money in your purchase of Furniture, go to P. H. Snook, Marietta street. The only first-class stock in Atlanta. $20,000 00 worth now ready.
490 may23 dtf

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Business of Last Night's Regular Session.

The city council of Atlanta met last night at 8 o'clock in the council chamber at the city hall, with Hon. W. L. Calhoun, mayor, presiding.

The following members answered to the call: Aldermen Goodwin and Mitchell. Councilmen Boring, Baldwin, Ellis, Werner, Thrower, Hanye, Patterson, Flynn, Stewart and Crew.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Clerk Ryan and adopted without change.

The following petitions were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

Of Singer sewing machine company, with reference to regulating tax assessments.

Of grand jury of Fulton county, asking that an additional watchman be placed on duty at the cemetery.

Of W. B. Cues, to erect a shed in fire limits.

Of J. W. Nelms, for the construction of a sewer on Mangum street.

Of Abe Fry, asking that the city marshal be authorized to put petitioner in possession of certain city property.

Of T. G. Rawlins, with reference to the sale of certain city property.

Of Mrs. Fannie A. Holmes, for a sewer connection.

Of William Pettis for retail liquor bond.

Of Campbell & Jolly for retail liquor bond.

Of H. Franklin in relation to a nuisance in front of his store, corner of Hunter and Broad streets.

Of John A. Hoage for free license.

Of George Hillyer for sewer connections.

Of W. C. Henderson relative to the bad condition of Terry street between Hunter street and Georgia Railroad.

Of L. H. Beck and others for the location of a crossing on Whitehall street at the junction of Cooper.

Of L. E. Austin asking for a free license to peddle goods.

Of C. S. Maclellan asking that his registration tax be waived.

Councilman Patterson, chairman of the committee on finance, submitted the payroll, amounting to $8,237 21, and asked for its adoption, which was agreed to.

The various committees made their reports, which were adopted.

Dr. Henry L. Wilson, upon being invited, made a few remarks upon the subject of sewerage and the abatement of certain nuisances in stated portions of the city.

By resolution of Councilman Thrower the sewer committee was authorized to purchase four hundred feet of sewer pipe to be used in extending the main sewers of the city and that the work be pushed forward at once.

Councilman Baldwin: Be it ordained by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, that so much of the ordinance adopted May 8th, 1879, that is to go into effect from and after the 30th instant, requiring retailers of spirituous liquors to pay an annual tax of $200 and clerk's fee be stricken out and that $300 and clerk's fee per annum be substituted. Not agreed to by a vote of 6 to 5.

A resolution authorizing the cutting down and extermination of all trees in the city known as the "Alanthas" or "Tree of Heaven" was adopted.

A resolution looking to the establishment of a board of health was referred to the ordinance committee.

A resolution looking to the establishment of a hack stand was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. T. W. Leary, of Baltimore, is at the Markham.

—Mr. M. F. Cochran, of Barnesville, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Judge Alexander M. Speer, of Griffin, is in the city.

—Judge Alexander G. Murray, of Griffin, register in bankruptcy, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. T. Warren Akin and Miss M. V. Akin, of Cartersville, are at the Kimball.

—Judge Alexander M. Speer, of Griffin, is in the city stopping at the Markham.

—Ex-Congressman Hiram P. Bell and lady, of Cumming, are in the city stopping at the Markham.

—The Misses Trammell, of Griffin, returned home yesterday after a week's stay in Atlanta.

—President Julius Brown presided at a meeting of the library board for the first time last night.

—Mr. W. R. McConnell, of Hawkinsville, and Mr. W. Y. Atkinson, of Newnan, are at the Kimball.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Baxter, Miss Alice Baxter and Mr. T. W. Baxter are at the Kimball.

—Colonel M. J. O'Brien, of Augusta, general superintendent of the Southern express company, is in the city on a visit.

—Mr. M. Cheatham, representing the large whisky house of Kenny, McLaughlin & Co., of Nashville, is in the city stopping at the Markham.

—Rev. Theodore E. Smith, of Cartersville, who is to perform the nuptial ceremonies at the Central Presbyterian church to-day, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. Leopold Myers, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday accompanied by his bride, "nee" Miss Mattie Phillips, of Atlanta.

—Mr. J. C. Courtney and wife, Mr. T. P. Westmoreland and wife, Mr. W. L. Shumate, Rev. W. A. Candler, and a number of other citizens of Atlanta, who have been in Macon for the past few days attending the convention, returned home yesterday.

—Tom Clayton is one of the most clever and obliging express messengers in this section, and while passing along his route, which lays between Atlanta and Macon, is frequently the recipient of numerous courtesies extended by his many friends along the line.

—Mr. Tilghman Offut, of Montgomery, Ala., was in the city yesterday making arrangements for the coming of an excursion from that city and Columbus to Atlanta, June 17. The party will dine at the Markham house and go on to Toccoa Falls; returning they will end their sight seeing in this city by a ball at the same hotel.

Pure Ice-Cream.

It is so easy to be injured by an untruth that we must again and again state facts. Untruth is the worst poison anyone can take or give, and facts are its only antidote. We wish to state a few facts respecting the ice-cream made by Mr. Jack, on Peachtree street.

It is a fact that Professor Land has given his certificate that "the ice-cream made by Mr. Jack contained nothing poisonous in it."

It is a fact that Professor Land is an analytical chemist whose statement is equivalent to a demonstration.

It is a fact that Justice R. S. Waters has taken the sworn affidavit of Mr. Jack that Professor Land examined some of the same lot of cream which certain parties, it is claimed, thought to be injurious.

It is a fact that about two hundred persons partook, without injury, of the same cream.

It is a fact that one of the eaters of this cream certifies that her sickness was caused by her eating green apples.

It is a fact that some eat too much ice-cream at one time, and at times any quantity, will produce sickness to the system.

It is a fact that a prominent physician has examined the apparatus in which this cream was made and certified that "it has no zinc about it."

It is a fact that this new apparatus has been used for some months without the slightest injury.

It is a fact that the best and purest material attainable will be used, and the utmost care exercised in its preparation.

It is a fact that pure ice-cream has been and is carefully prepared, and if doubted will be gratuitously supplied.

The Light Infantry.

The Atlanta Light Infantry, with full ranks and under the command of Captain Jeff. Wyley, was out for drill and dress parade yesterday afternoon. After marching through several of the principal streets a dress parade was held in front of the capitol. The company had a supper at their armory, last night, which was largely attended, and proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
378 june22...d&wly eow&weow

Reliable, Wholesome, Economical.

Hundreds of the best housekeepers throughout the country have used Dooley's Yeast Powder, in preference to any other baking powders, for the past twenty years. They have tried other brands, but found none superior. This is owing to its purity and wholesomeness. It is composed of the best, refined materials only: the chief ingredients being pure grape cream of tartar. Housekeepers will find it, upon trial, to be one of the best, most healthful and economical baking powders in the market, and it is recommended solely on its merits.

CONCENTRATION.

To the Public:

In consequence of the action of "City Council" increasing the LICENSE of Liquor Dealers to four hundred dollars a year, I have concluded to close my store on Pryor street and concentrate both on Decatur street, No. 52. Thanking my friends and patrons for their kindness and patronage on Pryor street and hoping they will still extend the same to my store on Decatur, I am yours truly, O. C. CARROLL.

For Rent,

The Store Room, No. 44 South Pryor street, from date, 'till the 30th October, with privilege of renewal of license at expiration of same. The fixtures will be sold if desired. O. C. CARROLL.
June 2, 1879.

A Sad Accident.

A little child, the daughter of Arthur Banks, Esq., of this city, fell into a tub of hot water yesterday and was badly scalded. The immediate application of Henry's Carbolic Salve, which was fortunately in the house, instantly removed the pain, and the little sufferer is now out of danger.
70 may28 d&w1w

—Make your arrangements to go to LaGrange on the 11th of June and see the Ferrell Gardens; they are in full bloom. Round trip, $1 50.

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

We have the largest stock of these goods in the South and have recently made material reductions in prices. Bracelets, Rings—An elegant line of [illegible], Necklaces, plain and set, Gold Chains and Solid Sets, Diamonds, Watches [illegible] just been Silver Bridal Presents have [illegible] received. Goods sent by Express to parties desiring to purchase can examine and return the same, if they do not suit. Orders by mail solicited.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall Street.
850 jan19 d12m 4th pg

—Carry your fishing tackle with you to LaGrange on the 11th, and for 25 cents you may catch a fine mess of fish. The ponds are well stocked.

Messrs. Powell & Egleston,

Exchange, bond and stock brokers, Peachtree street, are doing quite an active business, and parties desirous to negotiate, will do well to call on them. Their office, which is quite a nice one, is centrally located and convenient to all the business quarters.

Ladies' and Misses' Spinal-braces at Dr. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street.
000 june3 d3t tues sun tues

Fresh Pure Meat.

Mr J. R. Dominick, 129 Whitehall street, has fixed up his store-room, with a nice refrigerator for stowing away his meat. He can furnish his meats as pure and fresh as in the winter time. He purchases none but the very best cattle, and superintends his butchering himself and guarantees satisfaction to all of his customers. He will open in a short time a other store, corner of Mitchell and Pryor, and will keep at both stalls the best beef, mutton and pork in the market. 659jun1-1w

—We have no "Wild-Cat" mining stock for sale, nor do we have any one traveling in the interest of such from Dr. J. W. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street.
000 june3 d3t tues sun tues mid col

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil inly3

Hydro-Galvanic Baths

Are universally admitted by the highest medical authorities to be the best and most powerful agent in treatment of diseases of the nervous system, at Dr. J. W. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street. 000 june3 d3t tues sun tues top c

—Prof. Sayer's Long and Short Hip-braces, Club foot braces and Jury-mast with extension for treatment of Spinal Curvatures, at Dr. J. W. Gurley's Southern Surgical Institute, 67 Whitehall street.
000 june3 d3t tues sun tues mid col

—Mrs. G. W. Byington and Mrs. J. D. Kendrick have leased Mrs. Leyden's house on Peachtree street and propose to conduct a first-class Boarding House. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
june3 d1t

Clark University.

Commencement Exercises at Loyd Street M. E. Church, Wednesday, June 4, at 2 p.m.

FREE LECTURE,

By Rev. C. H. Fowler, D.D., LL.D., Editor of the Christian Advocate, New York, on the subject: "Great Deeds of Great Men," at Loyd Street Church, Wednesday, June 4, at 8 p.m.

Dr Fowler is one of the most eminent speakers of the day. Let all come.
000 june3 d2t

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

"FOWLER'S FLY FANS."

No Home, No Hotel or Restaurant complete without them. Mellville Fruit Jars, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, Rogers's Cutlery, all known to be the best in the world, at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Freight and delay avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO., Crockery and China Merchants.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1879.

F Snedeker, N Y; Richard Winn, Marietta; Sam Echols, Chattanooga; Miss T Shepherd, Marietta; J H Walker, N Y; A B Reading, Mobile; H Conklin, N Y; J C Moore, Smyrna; J W Oliver, Charlotte; R W Smith, Oxford, A T Heath, Roswell, Ga; Jas B Johnson, Augusta; Geo Royal, N Y; C O Nesbit, Central, S C; W H Moore, Augusta; J G Reynolds, Ga; J P Foster, C E Robinson, Griffin; J A McCool, Charlotte; T C McClendon, Macon; Dr Gatchen, Ga; W M McGriff, Ga; Joseph Ebers, Columbus; G W Mahoney, Chicago; R O Bacon, Columbus; S Barnett, wife, two children and servant, N O; Mrs Kohn and child, Selma; N W Smith, Charleston; J F Lawrence, Ga; John E Poole, Catoosa; O S Aseh, N Y; Mrs Mumford, Columbus; Miss Miller, Memphis; R R Hargis, Chattanooga; S W Murray, Dahlonega; E A Warwick, Central, S C; W H Cooper, Harlem, Ga; H P Bell and wife, Cumming; J W Thomas, Mrs Thomas, Nashville; Jas Ridgeway, Richmond; A M Speer, Griffin; J W Robertson, Roswell; M Cheatham, Nashville; Geo H Brown, Columbia; Jacob Phinizy, Augusta; Wm M Tine, Columbus; T W Leary, Baltimore; E G Gottschild, N O; P A Murphy, Barnesville; W S McElwain, Ala; Mrs M A Palmer, Crawfordsville; Thos P Janes, Ga.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1879.

Louis Rean, Ga; Frank Cox, V E McKeen, Charlotte; J W Gilmer, Toccoa, Ga; W H Carter, N Y; J S Carr, wife, three children and servant, T H Blackwell, Durham, N C; F M Knowles, N Y; W M Atkinson, N Y; James S Bennet, Philadelphia; Edward D Herring, Baltimore; J W Cunningham, P H Haralson, Ga; Charles E Plumb, Washington; T L Vaughn, Winston, N C; W Hugh Hunter, Cincinnati; W W McKown, Jonesboro; M F Cochran, Barnesville; J B Estes, Gainesville; W C Dawson, Ga; Frank Pratt, M J Fogerty, N Y; Pat Calhoun, Ga; H I Rose, N Y; W J McConnell, Hawkinsville; Mark H Field, Ga; R M Burford, Washington, Ga; N C Sayre, T Warren Akin, Cartersville, Ga; L M Myers, Augusta; J C Barton, Conyers, Ga; M J O'Brien, Ga; F Walker and wife, Covington; H F Lewis, Ala; Mr and Mrs A Baxter, Miss Alice Baxter, Miss M V Akin, Rev Theo E Smith, Cartersville; S Affelder, Baltimore; John T Glenn, T J Cooledge, Ga; S T Blalock, J T Orm, Fayetteville; Sol Pierce, Montgomery; Mrs Dugas, Ga; Miss Peck, City; G F Turner, Hampton, Ga.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR July, 1879.—Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in July, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit: Three silver watches of following description: one Wm. Ellery movement, No. 495,322, 4 oz. open silver case; one Swiss stem-winder, A. B. Duy No. 97,530; one Aaron Bogg No. 37,702, 4 oz open silver case. All levied on as the property of A. R. Everett to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of S. H. Venable vs. A. R. Everett, principal, and G. W. Doyle.

Also, at the same time and place, a law library consisting of about one hundred volumes of miscellaneous law and text books, also one book case, one office desk, one matting carpet and six office chairs. Levied on as the property of S. A. Darnell, to satisfy a fi. fa., from Fulton superior court, issued in favor of J. P. Harrison & Co., vs. Samuel Bard, drawer; S. A. Darnell, D. B. Ladd and D. D. Snyder, endorsers. Levy made by C. C. Green, January 31, 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the corner of Crew and Richardson streets, fronting on Crew two hundred feet, more or less, and running back on Richardson street two hundred feet, more or less, to an alley; being a part of city lot 13 of Atlanta and land lot No. 76 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, as the property of Edward Parsons. The interest of said Parsons in said tract being as follows: Parsons owns the fee simple title subject to a bond given to C. C. Kernodle by Parsons conditioned to make him titles to said property upon the payment of $1,000.00 purchase money in monthly installments of $20.00. No payment having been made at the date of the judgment, to-wit: the 3d day of October, 1878, the said Parsons owned the notes given by Kernodle for the purchase money at the date of the judgment above mentioned. Levied on as the property of Edward Parsons to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of The Georgia National Bank vs. Jas. O. Allen & Co. Tenant in possession notified.

Also, at the same time and place, three city lots in the city of Atlanta, known and distinguished as lots Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7, fronting on Gate City street each 45 feet, running back 115½ feet, and part of land lot No. 86, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, as the property of M. Berkele, to satisfy two justice court fi. fas. in favor of G. A. Prothro vs. M. Kreis and M. Berkele, endorsers, and G. W. Kreis securities on stay. Property pointed out by M. Berkele. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C., and handed me.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain city lot, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, state of Georgia, being a sub-division of land lot No. 85, in the county and state aforesaid, fronting about forty one feet on west side of Humphries street, and running back one hundred and eighty-two feet, more or less, being the same whereupon the defendant now resides. Levied on to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of J. A. J. Creswell, et al. commissioners, etc., vs. Cornelius Jenkins. Property pointed out in fi fa.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land fronting sixty (60) feet, more or less, on Baily street and running back same width one hundred and seventy (170) feet, more or less, being part of land lot No. 54 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia; the same being No. 15 Baily street, Atlanta, Ga. Levied on as the property of John W. McCrary to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of David Leslie vs. J. W. McCrary. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, one house and lot in fourth ward of the city of Atlanta, the same being on south side of Pine street, bounded on north and south by G. McKey, and east by Blackburn street, the said property being city lot No. 140. Levied on as the property of Crawford Monroe, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice court, 1234th district, G. M., in favor of D. F. Holloway. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place a lot in the south east corner of Hunter and Gray streets fronting on George street (33) thirty-three feet, more or less and extending back of equal width of front line east along Hunter street (80) eighty feet, more or less being part of land lot No. 45 14th district of Fulton county. Levied on as the property of J. R. Wallace to satisfy four justice court fi. fas. in favor of D. C. McPhee vs. J. R. Wallace. Levy made by J. R. Thompson L. C. March 18, 1879 and handed to me

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract of land in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot 76 in block 16, and part of city lot 60 in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, fronting 52½ feet on west side of Washington street and running back west 200 feet, more or less, to J. F. Thompson's lot, and bounded south by J. P. Keely and north by Dr. Kennedy. And, also, all that tract of land in land lot 53 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, known in the Solomon survey of the Frazier hill property as lot No. 10, fronting 40 feet on north side of an alley and running back north same width as front 95 feet to lot 11, bounded east by lot No. 12 and west by lot No 8 of same subdivision. And, also, all that tract of land in the 14th district of Fulton county, in Atlanta, Georgia, fronting 75 feet, more or less, on east side Racetrack street and running back 200 feet, more or less, bounded southwest by Holland's land, northeast by Davis's land, in land lot 85; also all those tracts of land in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being part of original land lot (20), and being the four following city lots, viz: No. 64, fronting fifty feet on west side of Savannah street, and extending back eighty-three feet west to lot No. 65; and No. 65, fronting forty-seven feet on east side of Factory street, and extending back eighty-three feet; No. 66, fronting seventy-two feet on Savannah street, and running back eighty-three feet west; and lot No. 67, running back along Terrell street, near to a point on Factory street. Levied on as the property of Turner Goldsmith, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of "The Georgia Railroad and Banking Company" vs. Marcus A. Bell, Turner Goldsmith and William H. Harville. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Houston, Fort and Valentine streets, in the fourth ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Delvidge, Flipper and Hicks, part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing three and a fourth acres, more or less, and known as the defendant's vegetable garden. Levied on as the property of W. D. Ellis, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Inferior court in favor of McMillan & Snow vs. W. D. Ellis, maker, and Marcus A. Bell, endorser. Levy made by former Deputy Sheriff C. W. Wells, February 3, 1877.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.
000 june3 law4w

L. WURZBURG.
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Azorian Fayal 55 cents.
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OSTRICH FEATHERS.
REAL BLACK TIPS 25 CENTS, and upwards for bunch of 3 tips.
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Real Bretonne Lace, Black and White, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c.
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Immense Bargains in Valenciennes and French Real Torchon Lace 2½, 5, 6, 12, 15 cents and upwards.
Double-face Satin Ribbons, No. 5, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 7, 12c yard, 1.10 ps No 9, 15c yard, 1.40 ps; No. 12, 20c yard, 1.75 ps.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, No. 4, 6c yard, 55c ps; No. 5, 8c yard, 65c ps; No. 7, 9c yard, 75c ps; No. 9, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 12, 13c yard, $1 ps.

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Corsets at 35, 50, 65, 75, 95c and upwards. "Our Temptation Corset" does not belie its name, handsomely Embroidered, only 75 cents.
HOSIERY.
Misses' Fancy from 10c a p'ir and up. Ladies' Plain from 5c a pair up; Fancy 10c a pair and upwards. Real Balbriggan 25 cents.
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All Linen only 5c.
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Swiss Tie Embroidered Edge 15 and 20 cents
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LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
Manufactured Expressly for us.
SKIRTS.
Wide hem and 8 tucks, 50 cents. Same style, finer, 65 cents. Ruffle and tucks, 55c. Double ruffle and tucks, 70c. Fifteen tucks, 75c Ruffle, tucks and emb., 90c. Tucks and emb., $1. Extra fine, Princess style, from $1.15 upwards.
CHEMISES
Plain but good quality, 30c and 35c. Insertting, tucks and edge, 35, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 70c. Very handsome tucks, inserting and edging, from $1.15 up.
DRAWERS
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Ladies' Wrap'rs from 75c up.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.
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SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.
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Two Miles East of Gainesville on the Air-Line R.R.

THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by Fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with best the country affords at rates to suit the times. Amusements—Band of Music, Piano, Ball Room, forty by eighty feet; Ten Pins, two alleys ninety feet; Bathing Pool, forty by sixty feet, Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Prominades in a natural grove, cool breeze, pleasant nights. Carriages, Hacks and Buggies at all. Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate, 60°. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.
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OPEN FROM 1st JUNE to 1st OCTOBER, 1879. Double Daily Mails. Carriages at White Sulphur Springs Depot to meet all trains on Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, only two miles distant. Every building new. Considerable improvement since last year. Terms—Per day, $2.00 per week, $12.00; per month, $35.00; Children, under 12 years, and colored servants, half price. Special Rates to families.
488 may21 d2w

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36 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Georgia.
Having had charge of several HEALTH INSTITUTES during a period of over 25 years, we can offer encouragement to those who may place themselves under our care.
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J. R. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors. Dr. C. A. SIMSON, of Atlanta, Resident Physician.
BOARD—PER DAY, $2.00; PER WEEK, $10.00; per month, $30.00. Stage fare, $2.50 each way. Porter Springs is the only summer Resort [illegible] Georgia which employs a Brass Band and Orchestra. All amusements free. For particulars [illegible] Dr. J. R. REYNOLDS, Porter Springs, [illegible]
638 june1 d1m

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THIS CHARMING SUMMER RESORT WILL be open [illegible] visitors on the first of June. This Hotel on the summit of a mountain 4,500 feet above tide water, produces a climate and water unequaled by any accessible point in the country, North or South. Temperature ranging from 60 to 70 degrees. The air is cool and bracing, dry and soft, peculiarly adapted to all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Hay Fever and Malarial diseases. Near the Hotel is a MINERAL SPRING, the waters of which is a splendid tonic, and acts finely upon the Liver and Kidneys. In point of Natural Scenery it is one of the wonders of the world, grand and beautiful beyond description. Numerous waterfalls in the vicinity, some of them 1,000 feet high. Visitors on coming to Greenville, S. C., will find a regular Hack Line leaving the Commercial Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday morning, going through promptly in the day—distance 26 miles over good roads—Fare, $3.50 per seat. Charges at Hotel moderate. Table good Rooms clean. Servants attentive.
F. A. MILES.
466 may22 d2m

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS
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FIVE HUNDRED [illegible] ABOVE THE LEVEL of the Sea, are now o[illegible] In Stone or Gravel, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Affections Peculiar to Women, especially in Malarial Poisoning, these Waters are pronounced by eminent medical men [illegible] high specific. The Springs Pamphlet may be [illegible] of HUTCHISON & BRO., No. 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia, who are the agents for [illegible] of the Waters, or may be had by address[illegible] Proprietor.
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607 may30 d1m

WARM SPRINGS,
Western North Carolina.
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF Pleasure Seekers and Invalids. This lovely place is situated in the beautiful Valley of the French Broad—within [illegible] of the railroad. We have a fine Band of [illegible] attentive servants and all other accommodations to be found at a first-class Watering Place. For particulars apply for descriptive pamphlet [illegible] W. H. HOWERTON, Proprietor.
513 may31 d1m

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This celebrated watering place in the beautiful Valley of Virginia, 2,000 feet above sea level, has Three Hotels, accommodating 600 to [illegible] guests. The waters are of a highly medicinal character, the air dry and pure, and the scenery magnificent.
First class accommodations in every respect, and terms moderate. Cheap round trip tickets on sale at all principal points in the South. For pamphlets, etc., address Mr. Watkins Lee, Charleston, S. C., until June 10th; after that time address
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I, Henry Lewis, Consular Agent of the United States at Dusseldorf, do hereby certify that I visited and tested this Water [illegible] its Source or Spring, and found it [illegible] no way a manufactured article, but a Pure Mineral Water. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consular Agency this day and date above written."
[Signed] H. LEWIS,
U. S. Consular Agent, Dusseldorf, Germany.
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